

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 34

The Latest Edition.

NEAR ARRIVALS of SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, etc., HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS and everything a good dresser needs to complete his wardrobe.

We sell to all the gentlemen the things they need at prices to suit their pocket.

Spring is here and for that tired-of-winter feeling take a New Spring Suit and a New Spring Hat. They'll make you look like a new man and our prices will make you feel like one. We promise you satisfaction or your money back if you want it.

Suits made to order from \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00 and upwards.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS and MATS in large quantities.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS and TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantees right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,487,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

NOTICE.

A lot of granolithic walk has already been completed in Marmora this season.

A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

The impression prevails at Ottawa that no increase in the salaries of judges will be given this year, but the Government have not yet made up their minds on the matter.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Our Assets

Immediately available are maintained at such figures as to insure Absolute Security to the Depositor.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.00.
Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$1,263,764.00.
H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President. DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Event of the Season.

MR. JAMES FAX (in costume.)
(The Prince of Comic Singers.)

MRS. FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS,
(Contralto,) Soloist, Church of the Good Shepherd, New York

MR. FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS,
(Tenor) Soloist and Musical Director St. Thomas Church, Belleville.

MR. WALTER HUNGERFORD,
(Organist St. Thomas Church
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DISASTER AT FRANK, N.W.T.

Landslide Destroys Portion of the Town and Its Inhabitants.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A despatch from Winnipeg says: A special on Wednesday afternoon from Calgary says seventy-five men are dead as a result of a mine explosion at Frank. The cause of the explosion is reported to be either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, but supposed to be the latter. Telegraph wires are down, and the only details had here are those sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway superintendent at Cranbrook to the superintendent here. The report says that seventy-five people are killed outright, and that there are still twenty or thirty men in the mine. Almost instantaneously a great volume of debris was thrown up, and buried the surrounding country five and six feet deep, including the railroad track. It also dammed the river near the mouth of the mine. Fire was then seen to issue from the mouth of the pit, and in an incredibly short time it had enveloped a row of houses in the vicinity. If twenty men are imprisoned in the mine, there is no doubt that they have either been suffocated or burned to death, and these, with the seventy-five killed, will bring the total up to over one hundred. It is stated that Frank is a mass of ruins, and that the air is thick with coal dust.

"Earthquake happened about 4:30 a.m. The whole valley below the town for over a mile wide was shaken up, and immediately after what appeared to be volcanic eruption took place on the top of Turtle Mountain, which overlooks the town, throwing millions of tons of rock out and covering the mine entrance and buildings and burying them hundreds of feet deep. All the men employed about the mine were instantly killed, and over twenty miners are imprisoned in the mine with little hope of rescue. Seven cottages are buried under the wreck. The loss of life is estimated at over a hundred, mostly women and children. The mountain is still throwing up rock."

The town of Frank is in the Lethbridge section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fifteen miles from Crow's Nest. It is situated well within view of the Rocky Mountains. It is the name of a new coal mining town which has grown up rapidly, and therefore there is little literature to be found descriptive of it. In the last issue of the *Sentinel*, published in Frank, the following appeared: "That Frank will be a busy place this summer, and will double herself in size, business and population, is plainly evident to all who have taken the pains to find out the large amount of work that is to be done this year."

ALL THE MINERS BUT TWO SAFE.

A message received at 9:30 Wednesday from Frank says: "Of the seventeen entombed miners fifteen are out without injury, and two are dead from suffocation. One of the uninjured found his house covered with rock and his wife and six children killed. It proved that those in the mine were safer than those out of it. The inside workings of the mine are intact. No explosion, and no sign of gas was felt by the entombed miners until 2 o'clock this afternoon. They worked their own way out through thirty feet of rock timbering as they went. Plenty of air is now going into the mine."

Assistant General Manager Leonard, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he had little to add to the despatches which had already been received. There was no doubt, however, that the trouble was caused by a volcanic eruption, as no mine explosion could have had such a far-reaching effect. "My advice from General Superintendent Jamieson at Calgary," he said, "show that the rock is blown into the river, completely blocking it up, and that the top of the mine is still burning. I am afraid that things will turn out worse than the first despatches indicated, but every preparation is being taken. Mr. Jamieson has sent out trains from McLeod, Cranbrook and Fernie with doctors, nurses and hospital stores to give the necessary aid."

Our agent at Cranbrook says the railway track is covered for a distance of two miles east of the station with from forty to fifty feet of rock, and at the time this despatch was received, the rock was still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities. We purchase much of the coal produced there, and find it well suited for our purposes. We use about 700 tons per day."

A special train left Calgary at 6:30 Wednesday for the scene of the disaster. This action was taken in pursuance of instructions wired Government Inspector Speare by Commissioner James Smart. There were on board twenty members of the Northwest Mounted Police, who will preserve order in the town.

LATER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. William Pearce, Inspector of Government Surveys, who went to Frank yesterday to act for the Government and decide what relief measures could be arranged, wired as follows to the Deputy Minister of the Interior:

Frank, N. W. T., April 30.—Eighty-three killed, of whom about fifteen are women, and fifteen children.

"It is thought there will be no trouble from damming of the river. Rock slide about four thousand feet long, extending from the highest point of Turtle Mountain, will have to be located and built. The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to one million dollars, if not considerably more."

FRANK DESERTED.

A Ottawa despatch says: According to a telegram received on Saturday from Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the entire population of Frank has left, and now Frank is a deserted village of the plains or mountains. Desirous of ascertaining the exact condition of Turtle Mountain, Major H. G. T. Gossage, an explorer party to be sent to the summit. After an arduous and hazardous journey they accomplished the task set them, and

on returning to Frank with their report the population simply picked up their traps and went to Blairmore, two miles distant.

The reason for the fitting was the report of the existence of a fissure in the top of Turtle Mountain ten feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 500 feet deep. It may have existed for ages, and may not result in anything untoward for a thousand years, but the remaining residents of the village are not taking any chances these days, and they promptly pulled up stakes, as stated.

FARMERS LOST ALL.

Terrible Havoc in the North of Frontenac County.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch says: Disastrous forest fires have been raging in the north country, north of Sharbot Lake, since Wednesday last, destroying thousands of acres of fine standing timber, cut lumber, devastating homesteads, and doing incalculable damage. The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life-work swept away in a few minutes. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The fire started at a point northwest of Plevna, where farmers were clearing land by burning underbrush. A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly and carried the flames to the tall timbers, where they were soon beyond control. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their families were forced to flee to open fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed, the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes. The village of Venachar was cleaned out, and practically wiped from the face of the map.

The Rathburn company lost a large quantity of cordwood and logs. At Folger Station, Isaac Allen, lumber merchant, had 60,000 feet of lumber entirely destroyed. His lumber camp below Ardoch, on the Mississippi river, was burned. Those in the camp at the time were forced to take to logs and push out into the stream in order to save themselves. The long bridge over the Mississippi below Ardoch, was burned to the water's edge, and communication between the two shores at that point is now maintained by the use of skiffs. This bridge was nearly half a mile long. Another long bridge at Laundreaux's, near Plevna, was entirely destroyed.

SIX KILLED AT DETROIT.

Grand Trunk Train Crashes Into a Crowd.

A Detroit despatch says: The Grand Trunk Pan-American flyer from Chicago ran into a crowd of 1,000 people at the corner of Dequinden and Canfield streets at 8:30 on Sunday evening, killing four men, a boy and a woman, and seriously injuring about 30 people. The majority of the killed and wounded are from Toledo. Fifteen hundred Polanders from Toledo came up to Detroit on Sunday morning on a special Lake Shore train to celebrate a holiday. They left the train at the corner of Dequinden and Canfield streets and went over to St. Joseph's Church, where they spent the day with the congregation. The Lake Shore tracks run out to Dequinden street, and a special train was to stop for the Toledo excursionists at Canfield avenue at 8:30. Accompanied by hundreds of their local friends, waiting for the train, the excursionists jammed Canfield avenue some time before the train was due in readiness for it.

When the train was sighted the crowd pushed across the track and on to the Grand Trunk tracks, which adjoin those of the Lake Shore, just as the Grand Trunk Pan-American express came thundering from the west. The people were thrown into the air and dashed to either side of the track. Many of them were ground under the wheels. The police department was notified, and all the ambulances in the city rushed to the scene. The victims were scattered along the tracks for a distance of two blocks.

Lanterns were procured and the work of rescue began immediately. The scene reflected by the light of the lanterns was horrible. Gradually the mangled and crushed bodies were recovered and sent to the hospital when there was a flicker of life left, and to the morgue when there was none. At 10 o'clock four of the dead had been identified.

PENNY BANKS.

Parliament Will Likely Pass a Bill at This Session.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Minister of Finance will probably introduce this session a measure to provide for the establishment of penny banks. Messrs. Hamilton, Cassells, Angus MacMurphy, and C. E. Clarke are here consulting with the department in regard to the measure which is being framed. They represent the St. Andrew's Church Mission and the Victor Mission, of Toronto, which between them have aggregate deposits in a penny bank to the amount of over \$20,000.

NEW ARMORED CRUISERS.

Will Have 23,000 Horse-power and Speed of 22 Knots.

A London despatch says: Plans and designs are well advanced by the Admiralty for the construction of four armored cruisers, which with 23,000 horse-power are to develop a speed of 22 knots an hour. They will be armored on citadels, which will enable them to dispense with casemates.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

RAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

At the Railway Committee an Act to Incorporate the Coast and Yukon Railway was taken up and passed. This is for a railway from Kitimat Harbor, on the Pacific Coast, to Dawson.

The committee also passed the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railways Bill to build from Golden to Fort George, on the Fraser River, with power to amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific or Kootenay Central Railways.

A bill regarding the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, in charge of Mr. McCrae, asks for a loan of \$1,000,000 to the M. & M. and Calgary road. One branch was for Laconia, 75 miles east, another from Westlaskauin, eastward, and a third from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboia.

The Alberta Central Railway asked for a few years' extension of time for the building of their line through Red Deer, east about seventy-five miles, and west forty-five miles. The bill was amended to give the promoters two years to begin and five years to complete.

The Northwest Coal and Coke Railway Company was incorporated to build from Cowley, on the Crow's Nest Pass line, to Bull Park, thirty-five miles.

G.T.R. BILL ADOPTED.

The Railway Committee of the Commons adopted the Grand Trunk bill with a clause added that the company report to the Governor-in-Council the expenditure made upon improvements out of the proceeds of issue of its new four per cent bonds.

After a protracted discussion the committee threw out the Edmonton electric railway bill, which sought to increase from ten to fifty miles the distance between ten four per cent bonds.

Mr. Prefontaine introduced his bill to amend the Pilotage Act, which was read a first time.

BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

The following bills were also read a first time:

To incorporate the Erie and Ontario Power Co.—Mr. German.

For the relief of W. F. Schooley.

To incorporate the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

To amend the Steamboat Inspection Act—Mr. McCarthy.

GOVERNMENT DREDGES.

Mr. Blain was informed by Mr. Sutherland that the cost of the Government dredges was respectively: St. Lawrence, \$14,911; Prince Edward, \$22,000; Nipissing, \$15,000; Canada, \$41,300; Sir Richard, \$12,184. Mr. Lancaster was informed by Mr. Blair that the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light, and Traction Company had been granted a lease of 700 cubic feet of water per second for 21 years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the St. Mary's River Railway Co.—Mr. Oliver.

To incorporate the Cardiff Railway Co.; respecting the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

Respecting the Elgin and Havelock Railway Co.—Mr. Fowler.

ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Dominion Controversy Elections Act was read a third time and passed.

MILITIA PENSION ACT.

The bill to amend the Militia Pension Act was also put through the final stages. It provides that a civil servant who afterwards becomes an officer in the permanent force or headquarter staff, shall have credited to his militia pension the amount he has paid into the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

FLOODS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Most Destructive in the History of the Region.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says: The most destructive flood in the history of the Klondike region is now sweeping down Bonanza Creek, in the Klondike, flooding cuts opened for summer work, inundating road-houses along the way, creeping into piles of pay dirt, household trash, and other debris, and spreading destruction in its path for many miles. Expensive machinery and equipment, costing thousands of dollars, have been destroyed by the rush of water and the injury to sluices will reach big money. The flood is caused by fast melting snow and ice, and the Eldorado Gusher having filled the bed of the creek to an unusual depth. Main street at Grand Forks is under water, and the flood is creeping into the stores and houses of the town. The inhabitants are preparing to move to higher ground. Dumps containing an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in gold, piled on the ice, have been undermined and washed away. Recovery is practically impossible. There seems to be no abatement in the flow of water, and great excitement prevails among the miners along the creek.

PENNY BANKS.

Bill at This Session.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Minister of Finance will probably introduce this session a measure to provide for the establishment of penny banks. Messrs. Hamilton, Cassells, Angus MacMurphy, and C. E. Clarke are here consulting with the department in regard to the measure which is being framed. They represent the St. Andrew's Church Mission and the Victor Mission, of Toronto, which between them have aggregate deposits in a penny bank to the amount of over \$20,000.

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OUR KING VISITS FRANCE.

The Republic Tenders Him a Warm Reception.

A Paris despatch says: For the first time since the visit of the Czar, the ally of France, the Republic on Friday received a State visit from a ruling monarch, King Edward of England. His Majesty arrived at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Thence along the Bois du Boulogne, the Place de l'Etoile, the Champs Elysee, the Place de la Concorde, and Rue Royal to the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore, a distance of three miles, the British Union Jack was waving in thousands between the tricolor of France. This was the dominant note of the decorations. The boulevards of the chief shopping streets were all elaborately and artistically decorated in honor of King Edward. From Rue de la Paix to the Place Vendome there was an avenue of tall Venetian masts, white and gilt, connected with wreaths of flowers, which to-night blazed with electric lights. Along Rue Royale there were green pillars of trellised wood alternating with slender columns opening out into light basket-like structures, filled and covered with great blossoms. These, too, showed myriads of electric lights. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the great number of English and American in the city, many of them having come especially to the French capital to take part in the welcome to King Edward.

THE ARRIVAL.

The King's train, decorated with the French and British colors, steamed into the station a minute ahead of schedule time. As it came to a stop bugles sounded and the band played the French and British National Anthems. King Edward wore the uniform of a British field marshal, with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. As he stepped upon the platform, President Loubet

\$9.50 to \$10 on track, and mixed at \$8.50.

STRAW.—The market is quiet for car lots on track, at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

MAPLE SYRUP.—The market is quiet, with receipts small. Wine gallons sell at 85 to 90c, and Imperial gallons at \$1.19. Maple sugar, 9c per lb.

POTATOES.—Market is well supplied, and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.20.

POULTRY.—Market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote—Dry picked fresh killed turkeys, 16 to 18 per lb.; chickens (young), 12 to 14 per lb.; old hens, 9 to 10c per lb.

To put it briefly, the King's reception was quiet but thoroughly cordial.

IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

The people were most numerous in the Place de la Concorde. Here there were no decorations save the tricolor on the public buildings. A band played "God Save the King" as his Majesty passed, and it was easy then to pick out the English, who removed their hats as the first notes of the air were heard. Then the band played the "Marseillaise," which was greeted by cheering that was not loud, but which was the most audible demonstration on the part of the crowd made anywhere. It was the same in other places where bands were stationed, which were not many.

To put it briefly, the King's reception was quiet but thoroughly cordial.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 5.—Wheat—The market is dull, with demand limited. No. 2 white and red quoted at 70¢ to 71¢, middle freight. No. 2 spring grain at 70¢ on Midland. Manitoba wheat easier. No. 1 hard quoted at 61¢ to 62¢ Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80¢ to 81¢ Goderich. No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, 87¢; lake ports and No. 1 Northern 86¢.

Oats—Market is quiet and steady. No. 1 white quoted at 27¢; east. No. 2 white unchanged at 30¢; high freight, and at 30¢ to 30¢ middle freight.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43¢ to 44¢, middle freight, and No. 3 at 40¢ to 41¢.

Corn—Market is firm. Canadian feed corn quoted at 41¢ to 41½¢ west, and at 46¢ here. No. 3 American yellow at 50¢ on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50¢.

Peas—No. 2 white is quoted at 63¢ west, and at 65¢ east.

Flour—Ninety per cent patents unchanged at \$2.67¢ middle freight in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.85 in bbls.; Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4.00, bags included.

Meat—Market is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43¢ to 44¢, middle freight, and No. 3 at 40¢ to 41¢.

Corn—Market is firm. Canadian feed corn quoted at 41¢ to 41½¢ west, and at 46¢ here. No. 3 American yellow at 50¢ on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50¢.

Poultry—Market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote—Dry picked fresh killed turkeys, 16 to 18 per lb.; chickens (young), 12 to 14 per lb.; old hens, 9 to 10c per lb.

There were few export cattle brought forward and some that came in remained over unsold. From \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. were the prevailing prices paid.

Mixed butchers' and exporters' sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. in carloads.

Butchers' cattle were scarce, and the market for them was strong, with a tendency to advance.

Export bulls 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. each, sold at \$8.75 to \$4.

The market for butchers' bulls was firm at \$8.25 to \$8.75 per cwt.

The receipts of calves were quite heavy, and the market continued in the same condition as before, the good veal animals selling freely, while young and skinny ones were not wanted. We quote: \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—Per 100 lbs. Extra to choice ... \$4.50 \$5.10

Bulls 3.75¢ 4.25

Butchers'—Picked lots 4.85 4.70

Good loads 3.70 4.00

Medium 3.70 4.00

Bulls 3.00 3.70

Cows 3.50 3.80

Heifers 3.50 0.00

Feeders, light 4.00 4.40

Feeders, short-keeps 4.40 4.70

Stockers 3.00 4.00

Sheep—Ewes, light 4.50 5.00

Do. bucks ... 3.50 4.00

Grain-fed lambs ... 5.50 6.00

Do. bucks ... 5.00 5.50

Barnyard lambs ... 3.50 4.50

Calves, per cwt ... 4.50 5.50

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE

What Science Expects to See in the Next Century.

Ever since Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward," it has been permissible to speculate as to material betterments of the future. Along this line, the Morning Leader of London, recently published the following from the pen of a well-known scientific writer:

The can be no doubt that by this time next century the developments of the telephone and the phonograph will have made as great a difference to business as telegraphy has effected since this time last century.

It is practically certain that telephone exchanges will be abolished long before 1950. Wireless telephony, with "adjustable" "tuning," will enable every merchant to "call up" every other merchant. Instead of looking up his friend's number on the exchange, he will look up his "tone," adjust his own transmitter to it, and ring.

TELEPHONE SAFEGUARDS.

As a great proportion of all the business transacted will be done by telephone, the frequent occurrence of disputes as to what has or has not been said in a given conversation will have rendered safeguards necessary. Consequently, every telephone will be attached to an instrument, developed from the phonograph, which will record whatever is said at both instruments. Precautions will have to be devised against eavesdropping. After communication is established, probably both parties to a conversation will return their instruments to a fresh pitch, which in cases requiring special secrecy, could be privately agreed upon beforehand.

The records of the phonograph will be automatically translated into typewriting, or whatever device has superseded typewriting as the medium of record. Just exactly what will be the mechanism of this translation it is at present impossible to foresee. But we can be quite certain that so clumsy a device as the production of documents, word by word, and letter by letter, with one (and sometimes more) separate movements of the hand for each letter, as at present, cannot survive the century. Business in the year 2,000 will be transacted in a hurry compared with which the operations of to-day are lethargic in the extreme.

WRITING LETTERS.

In certain cases convenience will still require that something in the nature of letters shall be materially transmitted from one firm to another. Consider how, inevitably, this will work out from present methods. The most advanced system of business letter writing now in use is this: The merchant speaks his letter into a phonograph. The correspondence clerk receives the wax cylinder on which the record of it has been made, slips it into another phonograph, fixes the audition-tubes of the letter to his ears, and reproduces the letter on a typewriter, stopping and restarting the dictating instrument by a foot lever as required.

This plan is open to many objections, which will have been overcome before it is superseded by the system which will be in vogue a hundred years hence. By that time we shall be able to use something less fragile than the wax of which "records" are now made—something which can be transmitted, not, of course, by post as we understand that expression to-day, but by tube.

For the intolerable cumbrousness of a system which requires letters and parcels to be carried to an office, dropped into a slit, stamped, sorted, delivered, and very possibly misdelivered, is self-condemned. Every merchant will "post" his letters into the tube-opening which stands in his own office. These letters will be placed in carriers, according to destination. Different district will have different shaped carriers allotted to them. Thus, when the letters are started on their way they will be automatically sorted somewhere en route, and sent flying on the wings of highly-compressed air to various points—to the General Post Office for country and foreign mail, and for local letters to different branch offices within the city of London itself, which is about twenty-five miles from the center of London. To it will have been found necessary to limit the growth of London by the time the actual city measures fifty miles from end to end.

But it is only parcels and documents of special importance and secrecy that will be mailed directly. The general run of correspondence will, of course, be conducted by automatic printing-telegraphy. That is to say, the machine will dictate into a phonograph, which will produce a transcript of some sort, capable of either direct transmission or a (wireless) telegraphic transmitter, and, through a receiver, which will reproduce the original at any distance, or else of being photographically copied by means of an entirely new invention, which will be called the telescopewriter.

USING LIGHT WAVES.

This instrument will convert light vibrations into some kind of transmissible wave. Its function will be best understood by comparing it with the telephone. The telephone converts sound-vibrations (or electro-magnetic impulses), transmitting them by wire. The sound-vibrations converts them into telescopewriter will convert and transmit them—the intangible and im-

ponderous medium between the particles of air) and of all other forms of matter. Thus, just as the telephone enables us to hear at a distance, so the telescopewriter will enable us to see at a distance. Whatever we can see we can photograph.

The permanent records will be maintained, and it will be possible to sign and ratify agreements at a distance, and we shall (for instance) be able to settle a lawsuit in San Francisco without waiting the 60 hours or so required to travel thither from London—forty or fifty hours at sea, on the Atlantic, ten or fifteen hours on the railroads road between New York and California. Used, as it frequently will be, in connection with the wireless telephone, the telescopewriter will practically abolish personal interviews in business altogether for a conversation thus carried out will be for all practical purposes, as good as a visit; we shall not only hear what our interlocutor says, but also see his face while he is speaking.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

So much progress has been made already with calculating machines, that we shall certainly dispense with the arithmetician before the next century begins. And the ponderous system of book-keeping as now practiced will be abolished. We shall have calculating typewriters, which will print in a book and perform every arithmetical operation with absolute mathematical correctness, and at the same time duplicate any required portion in the form of invoice or account-current. The economic changes which will have resulted, as well from improved business' methods as from facility of transport, will be even greater than the mechanical advance of commerce. They are too great to be described—perhaps too complex to be foreseen—here. Undoubtedly all sorts of middlemen will be eliminated. Manufacturers will supply consumers directly. The small shopkeeper has already had his marching orders. In the year 2000 we shall almost have forgotten that he never existed. Trusts will during the next few decades have worked their own destruction. In the next century manufacturers will work independently of each other, but in associated groups. Lands, railways, water supply, electric, and whatever resources of Nature furnish the mechanical supply of the future, will, of course, have been everywhere nationalized, if, indeed, nations still at all exist except as a kind of enlarged municipalities, subject to one sovereign—the Human Race consolidated in one Government of the World.

OCULISTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Experts to Be Appointed by the London School Board.

At a recent meeting of the London School Board, over which Lord Reay presided, a report was presented in which the General Purposes Committee recommended the appointment of six oculists at a cost of £875 per year. According to the medical officer, the percentage of school children with normal vision increased with every year of age and standard of advance during school life, reaching 80 per cent, with Standard VII. Ten per cent, all through school life had bad vision, and this remained about a constant proportion, irrespective of degrees of defect, measured to vary more with the social and nutritive conditions of the children, and with racial peculiarities than with any school conditions for school effects from fine work and poor illumination were more likely to show themselves in general—nerve strain and unhealthy neurotic, nutritional condition than in very defective visual acuity during school life.

The medical officer further stated that the selection of children whose efficiency in school is damaged by dirt, parasites, chronic diseases of ears, or impaired visual acuity is just beginning. The treatment of all these matters is tedious, has to be thorough, but it is a routine of the most monotonous and uninteresting description. The burden at present falls on the hospitals, and they have not yet adapted themselves to it.

Whether even with time they ever can efficiently discharge this public duty is at least doubtful. The visual examinations show 10 per cent. of the 600,000 school children in London so bad, that detailed investigation and possibly treatment are necessary. An equal number with slighter defects would also benefit by this. It is found at hospital or elsewhere that a few of this last class on further examination come out normal as regards acuity, and may require no treatment. No amount of reasonable care can eliminate these in school.

Regarding vision only, the conclusion is that from 10,000 to 20,000 children annually in London ought to have detailed medical examination, and, if required, treatment. If the best educational results are to be obtained, and their future efficiency as citizens is to be promoted, after discussion the recommendation of the committee was adopted by 25 votes to 5.

Dissatisfied Guest.—"If your cook doesn't put less red pepper in his dishes I shall have to quit coming here. I can't stand it!" Proprietor of Restaurant—"Good heavens! I pay my chef \$5,000 a year, and he'd leave me in a minute if I found fault with his cooking. Try to learn to like red pepper, can't you?"

THE "PEACOCK" THRONE.

A Visit to the Shah of Persia's Palace.

The palace of the Shah of Persia is almost fanciful in its dingy splendor. Here is the fabulously wealth of the Orient surrounded by decay and dirt. Mr. Donald Stuart in his book, "The Struggle for Persia," describes the strange contradictions of luxury and squalor.

The throne is a sort of wooden bed nine feet by six, the woodwork covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires, some an inch long; the whole value of the throne must be five million dollars. It is rumored that some of the precious stones have been removed and glass substituted, but Mr. Stuart found all the stones that he had time to examine genuine and beautiful.

On the floor of the throne is a carpet so thick with pearls that the texture of the cloth is invisible.

On the walls a painting by an ancient master in oil, though not an advertisement card of a Birmingham dealer in fish-hooks. A vase set with turquoise and pearls shoulders a cheap mug such as is sold at a country fair. Clocks in the shape of pagodas, that every hour pour forth a stream of pearls from fountains, stand next to a clock by a London maker that tells the time of every capital in the world.

Great gaps in the walls mark the places where thieves have done their work; evidently with no opposition whatever, for it is no uncommon thing to find in the public bazaars articles from the palace offered for sale.

So much progress has been made already with calculating machines, that we shall certainly dispense with the arithmetician before the next century begins. And the ponderous system of book-keeping as now practiced will be abolished. We shall have calculating typewriters, which

will print in a book and perform every arithmetical operation with absolute mathematical correctness, and at the same time duplicate any required portion in the form of invoice or account-current. The economic changes which will have resulted, as well from improved business' methods as from facility of transport, will be even greater than the mechanical advance of commerce. They are too great to be described—perhaps too complex to be foreseen—here. Undoubtedly all sorts of middlemen will be eliminated. Manufacturers will supply consumers directly. The small shopkeeper has already had his marching orders. In the year 2000 we shall almost have forgotten that he never existed. Trusts will during the next few decades have worked their own destruction. In the next century manufacturers will work independently of each other, but in associated groups. Lands, railways, water supply, electric, and whatever resources of Nature furnish the mechanical supply of the future, will, of course, have been everywhere nationalized, if, indeed, nations still at all exist except as a kind of enlarged municipalities, subject to one sovereign—the Human Race consolidated in one Government of the World.

CALL MARLBOROUGH "SUNNY"

Some Undignified Nicknames for British Peers.

Social subjects are happily elastic, and the articles on "Nicknames," that appeared some months ago by no means exhausted the lists of these pseudonyms, says London "M. A. P." The Duke of Westminster has been known from babyhood as "Bend-Or," on account of his grandfather's, the late Duke of Westminster's, famous racer that won the Derby in 1879, that being the year after his birth. The Duke of Marlborough has always been called "Sunny," doubtless from Sunderland, one of the many second titles of the Marlborough dukedom.

Diplomacy is generally too dignified for nicknames; but the Marquis de Soveral, the popular Portuguese minister, is known to his hosts of friends as "The Blue Monkey." Lord Cowley is called "Toby." Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (pronounced "D.L.") bears the martial nickname of "The Warrior." Lord Ormonde has all his life been called "O" (he was Lord Orsosy before he succeeded to the peerage), and Lord Londonderry has been known as "C" from his childhood, and this because his first name is Charles, and he was Lord Castlereagh before he was Lord Londonderry. Lord Cholmondeley, the lord great chamberlain—has always been called "Rock," which is probably derived from the first syllable of his second title, Rock-savage. Lord Buchan has, one may say, two nicknames: he is known as "The Pocket Adonis," and this was recently shortened to "P. A."

Sir Michael Herbert, brother of Lord Pembroke, and British ambassador at Washington, is universally known as "Mungo"; Francis Lambton, Lord Durham's youngest brother, goes by the name of "Picicles," and Lord Granville Gordon—as a recent cause celebre informed us—is all his life replied to the name of "Ginger."

Sir Frederick Forestier Walker is called "Shookey." Fochefort-Maguire, the popular Irishman, has been christened "Paddy," and Cyril Maude owns the curious nickname of "Venus." In the smart set these quaint pseudonyms are still plentiful; but, owing to the modern custom of calling everybody by his Christian name, a distinctive sobriquet is gradually becoming less general. The Jocks, Babbys, Billys, and Dicks of twentieth century life have somewhat bowled out the "Briggses," "Mollies," and "Spurgeons" of the seventies and eighties.

BIBLE CURIOSITIES.

In the Old Testament there are 39 books, 929 chapters, 22,141 verses, 500,439 words, and 2,718,109 letters. The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job xxix. The middle verse would be II. Chronicles xx, 17 if there were a verse 18. The word "occurs" occurs 6,855 times. The shortest verse is I. Chronicles 25. The 21st verse of Ezra viii, contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the Second Book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are practically the same. In the New Testament there are 27 books, 290 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,258 words and 888,380 letters. The middle book is II. Thessalonians. The middle chapter would be Romans xii. If there were a chapter more, and Romans xiv, if a chapter less. The middle verse is Acts xvii, 17. The shortest verse is John xi, 35. The middle chapter of the entire Bible is also the shortest—the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the eighth of the 11th Psalm.

A direct negative to this theory is given by a professor of an Australian University who narrowly escaped dying of starvation during an expedition into the desert country of central Australia.

"I am sure," he said, "that I felt the pangs of hunger much less keenly than my brother and servants did. I had heard they could go for long periods without food, but the second day we put ourselves on short commons they complained bitterly and appeared to be

HOW IT FEELS TO STARVE

SENSATIONS IN THE CASE OF DIFFERENT MEN.

Some Suffer Intensely, Others Not at All—Theories About Starvation.

Men who have actually been on the point of starvation, whether in the streets of a big city, in the jungles of South America, in an open boat at sea, or on the sandy deserts of Australia, give divergent accounts of the sensations. Their stories go to prove that different men feel starvation in different ways. Some suffer intensely, others hardly at all. Some feel acute physical pain, while the sufferings of others appear to be purely mental.

A sailor whose schooner was wrecked on a voyage from the Cayman Islands to Jamaica, a few years ago, and who spent nearly two weeks in an open boat without food, was asked how he felt during that time.

"I hardly felt at all after the first two days," he said. "I seemed to outgrow the longing for food, and I do not remember suffering any particular pain. I drifted along in a dreamy sort of way, not caring what happened. Even when I saw the ship which picked me up I was not wildly excited. I was too faint to worry."

The only craving I remember distinctly was for a glass of rum and a smoke of tobacco, and that was very strange, because I am practically a teetotaler, and do not greatly care for smoking."

AN ORCHID HUNTER,

who nearly perished in a Venezuelan jungle two years ago and lost five of his men by starvation, would right after night when he went to sleep famished and exhausted, dream of the markets that he had seen in various parts of the world. He would behold Leadenhall Market in London, piled high with thousands of carcasses and tons of meat; and just as he put out his hand to grasp a leg of beef or a sirloin steak, the vision would fade, and in its place would be the gay colored market of Panama, with bananas, pineapples and oranges, glistening brightly in the tropical sunlight. Those, too, would vanish when he tried to match them; and he would awake hungrier and more miserable than ever.

"I could have borne the real horrors of the days a thousand times better," he said, "if it had not been for the tantalizing miseries of the nights."

This same explorer, during the month of semi-starvation which he experienced, suffered constantly from violent headaches, dull gnawing pains in the stomach, and bad attacks of malarial fever. And all the time he could think of nothing but food, which increased his misery tenfold.

A graduate of Oxford University gave up all his prospects in life some years ago to become a social worker among the poor of the East End of London. In order to get an idea of what it felt like to be really poor, he lived for six days on twelve cents, eating nothing more than one tiny two-cent loaf each day. As a result, he nearly starved and was ill for a week afterward.

"It would not have been very trying," he said, "if I had not seen food all around me—in the bakers' shops, in the restaurants, in the butchers' and in the grocers'. I would walk about the streets for hours, watching the people go into the restaurants for lunch and wondering what they were going to eat."

"By the end of the third day I was in a half comatose state. Practically, I had lost my identity and my memory. I was always thinking about food, but in quite a detached sort of way, as if it were

NOTHING TO DO WITH ME.

I thought of it as an untraveled man might think of India. My reason told me that in three days I could eat as much as I liked, but my mind could not take hold of that fact. It seemed as if I should always be eating one tiny loaf a day and watching other people go into restaurants.

On the fifth day I was utterly cowed. If a man spoke to me I trembled and could not answer, but slunk away. Every bit of moral fibre and every ounce of physical pluck was gone.

After this experience, the graduate took interest in discovering the sensations of other men who were genuinely hungry. He met many of them in the course of his philanthropic work and discovered that in no two cases were their emotions alike.

"Starvation," he was fond of saying, "is a mental rather than a physical pain. Its principal terrors are connected with the mind and the imagination. The educated and refined man, who has seen better days, is the man who suffers most when he goes short of food. The sufferings of a starving man are really a matter of temperament. If he has not a highly strung temperament, he does not suffer much. The more animal a man is, the more comfortably he can starve."

Some laborers who nearly died of exposure and lack of food have told me that they had suffered at all.

They said they had been led into a semi-comatose state, which dulled their physical pain, and they had not sufficient intelligence to substitute the pangs of the imagination.

A direct negative to this theory is given by a professor of an Australian University who narrowly escaped dying of starvation during an expedition into the desert country of central Australia.

"I am sure," he said, "that I felt the pangs of hunger much less keenly than my brother and servants did. I had heard they could go for long periods without food, but the second day we put ourselves on short commons they complained bitterly and appeared to be

nor did I suffer until some days afterward. Indeed, although two or three of my men were almost dead from lack of food, by the time we reached the nearest settlement I really suffered very little.

"The only unpleasant sensations I can recall were occasional bad headaches, slight pains in the stomach, and now and then a feeling of faintness. At other times I felt exceptionally strong, although I had eaten hardly a scrap of food for days. If I were to judge of my own feelings, I should say that the agonies of starvation are much exaggerated. But the suffering of men were terrible enough. I asked one of them how he felt when he was lying on the ground one evening, too weak to move.

"Boss," he replied, "me full of devils clawin' at me inside."

"I gave the poor wretch a little brandy, but he declared it made him feel worse.

"Did not find that hunger in any way affected my mental powers. On the contrary, it seemed to improve them. I was able to take the keenest interest in my scientific work.

"Possibly the fact that I had something to occupy my mind saved me from suffering as the others did. The poor wretches had nothing to do but to think of food. I believe that was why they suffered so keenly."

Rudyard Kipling has experienced that form of starvation which is most common in great centers of population—living for weeks and months at a time on an insufficient amount of food. He has admitted that he tried it for the sake of experience, and in "The Light That Failed," he has described his feelings.

"It is not easy," writes Mr. Kipling, "for a man of catholic tastes and healthy appetites to exist for 24 hours on fifty shillings. Nor is it cheering to begin the experiment alone in all the

SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN

COMMON PRACTICE IN CHINA IN FAMINE TIMES.

Children Sell at the Rate of \$2 or \$2.50 for Every Year Year of Their Lives.

There is nothing surprising in the despatch from Hong Kong to the effect that in the famine district of southwest China men are selling their wives and children to prevent them from starving to death. Their purchasers supply them with food and the lives of the sellers of their own flesh and blood are also preserved in the money they receive.

When Mrs. Nichols traveled through the famine-stricken Province of Shensi he heard much of this practice. He wrote that however Chinese parents might love their little ones, they could be induced to sell them when all were starving.

"I did not find that hunger in any way affected my mental powers. On the contrary, it seemed to improve them. I was able to take the keenest interest in my scientific work.

"The only craving I remember distinctly was for a glass of rum and a smoke of tobacco, and that was always a market for children in China and the demand is usually greater than the supply; for parents will not sell their children, as a rule, until they have suffered long through hunger.

We hear comparatively little of slavery in China. The fact is, however, that it is a time-honored institution. Housemaids and women in domestic service in the interior towns usually receive no wages. Unluckily they are married to their masters, who purchase them when they are little girls.

THE EXTREMEST POVERTY.

the inability to provide their family with food is the sole cause of the selling by fathers of children into bondage. Rich families often these girls by the dozen and most families in easy circumstances have at least one slave among their servants. The slave state is for the women only temporary, their masters being obliged to provide them with a husband, when they are of marriageable age, and as married women they cease to be slaves.

The absolute right of the father to sell his offspring into bondage is fully recognized by the law, but the descendants of slaves cannot always be held in bondage. Male slaves have a right before their thirtieth year to require their owners to find wives for them, and as heads of families they transmit the slave state only down to the fourth generation.

In all respects, except that they are in bondage they are treated, as a rule, like the other servants, receiving instruction in the schools, competing at the public examinations, and sometimes obtaining official appointments. In this case the owner is bound to permit them to redeem themselves and their families.

A late despatch says that husbands are selling their wives as well as their children. It is permitted under the law for married women to be sold, but never as slaves. They are purchased only as wives by those who buy them.

When the famine was at its worst in Sheri, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

children in

THE FAMINE MARKET.

Starting at Siam as the headquarters for the trade they made excursions into the surrounding country. They bought hundreds of children, paying ordinarily about 2,000 cash for a little boy, while a little girl could be purchased for half that sum.

The trade was carried on by wholesale and the children were scattered all over China to be sold to the rich. Reclus says that the price of children is usually at the rate of \$2 to \$2.50 for every year of their age.

A while ago Bishop Favier published a book on Pekin in which he spoke of gambling as the national vice of the Chinese. He told how beggars in rags would bet their last scrap of clothing; and how some frenzied gamblers would stake their wives and children at the gambling table.

He told of one young man who staked his wife and lost her. The woman was only 20 and the gambling debt involved was only \$3.60. Bishop Favier paid the debt and returned the young woman to her mother. A few months afterward she rejoined her husband and, "in all probability," added the Bishop, "he has played and lost her again."

It is extreme poverty that is responsible for the large proportion of infanticide that is known to exist in China. This crime is much more common in the south than in the north; but it exists everywhere and is especially prevalent when the people, in their most prosperous days, are drinking the dregs of poverty, finding themselves unable to procure enough food to keep their children from starving.

MAKING SOFT WOOD HARD.

Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant, is said to have discovered a process of hardening and toughening soft woods so that they can be used in place of naturally hard woods. The treatment consists of saturating the timber with a solution of sugar at the boiling point. The water is afterward evaporated out, leaving the fiber and interstices of the wood filled with solid matter, which is not brittle and shows no tendency to split or crack. The process also preserves wood and renders it remarkably impermeable to water. Even hard woods are said to be benefited by it.

DAWDR RACES OF EUROPE.

Professor Arthur Thompson, writing in Knowledge, discusses the variation in height of different races. Apart from the Lapps, whose height is a rule is about 5 feet, we have other races of small people inhabiting different parts of Europe. Quite

different proportions of the population of Sicily and Sardinia do not exceed

14 per cent. of the population of Sicily and Sardinia do not exceed

C.E. Parker

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You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25cts.

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J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVE-
YANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc-
Clellan's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office in the Canada Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
taking Affidavits. Office over the store
recently occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room
Conley block, Cor. Front and
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HOWLEY, D. S.

TRENTON—GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Trenton
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The dental instruments, Air, Gas, and
all dental improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott's House.

The Niagara camp will begin this
year on June 16th. Lord Dundonald
will visit each of the camps in suc-
cession.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-
smoking law will pass this session, and
that their importation, manufacture,
and sale will be absolutely prohibited.
The ladies of the W.C.T.U. have been
doing all they can to support the bill,
and the proposal has already passed the
House in resolution form.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The Story of a Night Ride on an
Egyptian Railroad.

"You can travel with perfect safety
on Egyptian railroads now," said an
English official, "but it was not always
so. There were times when it required
courage to save your throat from getting
cut, as you will realize from a little ex-
perience that occurred to me. It was
just before the fanatical outbreak of
1882. I had heard some ugly rumors,
but I had to go up by train one night
from Port Said to Ismailia. I was the
only European in the compartment."

Soon after we started an old Arab
shook over and calmly helped
himself to a couple of cigars that were
sticking out of my breast pocket. I
knew what that meant, and I got a sort
of cold feeling along the spine, for just
then I caught the gleam of a dagger in
the hand of a man to the left of me. I
said nothing, but, opening my bag,
brought out a box of cigars and handed
them round. The Arabs emptied the box.
I smiled affably and lighted my
pipe, expecting every moment to be
knifed. They were eight to one, and I
was unarmed. Suddenly the old sheik
reached from the rack a large melon he
had placed there. Then he leaned
across and, taking hold of the hand
that held the dagger, brought it into
view. Lifting it from the unresisting
fingers of his fellow Moslem, he
quietly cut two slices off the melon. He
handed me one and proceeded to eat
the other. Then my heart gave a jump,
and as I eagerly sucked at the fruit I
knew I was safe, for we had eaten
together. But I didn't get to Ismailia
that night."

"How was that?" inquired a listener.

"Because," said he, "they murdered
the engine driver, the stoker and every
other European in the train."

LAW AND THE LADY

By MARTHA
McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

Copyright, 1892, by T. C. McClure

"What ails Billy Epperson? Looks
like he's a-laughin' all over, from his
hat crown to the sole of his boots,"
one asked another on the streets of the
county town. It was court day, and
five hundred odd horse trades had been
made in the public square since 5
o'clock. Squire Rick, King of the
traders, stood a little at one side.

Billy crept upon the squire with a
crafty yet sheepish grin. "Don't know
as you mightn't find yourself perusing
round the crossroads 'long erout this
time termorrov?" he said interrogatively.

The squire pretended not to
hear. Billy had spoken in a low, sibilant
whisper. In the same key he went on,
"Twould be wuth some little
more'n the law allows, and that's a
matter o' r'sin' \$2, of any squire in

reins in hand, her cheeks twin damask
roses, her eyes dancing with mischief.
"Who have you got therer?" the
squire demanded, restrained from explosive
laughter by the child innocence
of the girl's face. Billy groaned,
"Why don't you ask who's got me?"
he said. "I'm jest a-dyin' ter tell you
her name's Anna Blair, and—and she
wants you ter marry me fer her fore
ever her pappy can ketch her."

"And be quick! That's pap, a whoop-
in' now—up at top of the red hill,"
Anne supplemented. The squire fished
out the license, scribbled furiously for
ten seconds, cleared his throat and
went through the marriage ceremony
without drawing breath. There was
need of haste—the whoops came
louder, shriller, more savage. At the
pronounce you mare and wife" Billy
let out a whoop on his own account.

"You'll b'ar witness—I was ketch-
ed and tied—wont you, squir?" he asked
joyously, snatching himself loose and
tumbling out of the buggy to hug his
bride.

Somewhat mystified, the squire
scowled hard at Billy. "I always liked
your bashfulness, young man," he said
severely, "but this is carryin' it a little
too far. No gentleman ever permits it
to be said that his bride marries him
whether or no."

"Lord knows I was willin' and anxious,"
Billy protested. "But you see
the ole man hated the looks o' me."

"Shut up! Thar he comes!" Anne
said half tremulously. With a great
rush and roar old man Blair and three
more hard riders swooped down upon
them. The old man made to seize
Anne and swing her up before him.
Billy stood valiantly forward, caught
the swooping arm and said sturdily:
"Too late, Mr. Blair! I can't spar' my
wife! Ef you'd dared ter marry my
girl, I'd send you ter the penitentiary
fer abduction. It's twenty years, ain't
it, squire, fer runnin' off with a girl
under eighteen?" the furious father de-
manded.

A great light dawned on the squire.
He nodded emphatically, but said,
with a dry laugh: "That's the law, but
ef I was you, Joe Blair, I wouldn't try
ter make out a case. Billy Epperson is
o' full age—free, white and twenty-
one. Nobody can't be teched fer run-
nin' away with him, and I'm bound ter
swear, ef you put me on the stand,
that he's the one abducted. Better
shake hands all round and come on ter
my house. I'm bound ter give an in-
ference for the prettiest and the grittiest
little gal in the county."

The Problem Solved.
When the man with the penchant for
mathematics boarded a Twenty-third
street cross town car, he was inclined to
be controversial. He had something on
his mind, and he wanted to unburden
himself.

"If a man is on a car going north or
south and he strikes a sudden curve
going east or west, which way does he
go?" he asked.

The men on the back platform to
whom the question was addressed
didn't want to commit themselves. One
little dried up man who had charge of
laundry basket full of clothes suggested
that the passenger would go
northeast or southwest.

"That's because you don't know any-
thing about tangents," interrupted the
mathematician. "Now, if a man is on
a car going east or west and he strikes a
curve going north or south, or vice
versa?"

"I'll give you ten ter tell me who she
is," the squire retorted, chuckling more than
a good standin' did happen round that
then with a license ter marry folks
sells in his pocket."

"Hey, there! You, Billy! Who's goin'
ter run off with you?" the squire
demanded, his eyes twinkling. Billy's
bashfulness was a proverb all through
the countryside. The squire was
amazed to see him turn beet color and
put up imploring hands, whispering
louder than ever, "Lordy, squire, will
you be shorzer ter tell her I never took
and told you?"

"I'll give you ten ter tell me who she
is," the squire retorted, chuckling more than
a good standin' did happen round that
then with a license ter marry folks
sells in his pocket."

"That's temptin', but she's done
swore me ter tell," Billy returned,
mopping his face. Then, after a glance
over himself, he giggled and asked:
"Hey, these clothes pretty noisy,
squire? I told the clerk up at Free-
way's ter gimme the loudest."

"Why, what fer?" the squire asked,
letting his bewildered eyes run over a
green and red cross barred suit, pink
shirt, blue dotted scarf and straw hat
banded with red, yellow and black.
"Seems ter me you want things on
the dead quiet. As it is—well, everybody 'll
think there's a cyclone comin'."

"Jest so. And git out o' the way fer
it," Billy retorted, chuckling more than
a good standin' did happen round that
then with a license ter marry folks
sells in his pocket."

They had been standing apart. The
crowd surged up around them, sending
Billy off as fast as his long legs could
carry him. Looking after him, the
squire whistled, saying in the privacy
of his beard, "Son, I'll be on hand al-
right."

A big spring burst out beside the
crossroads, thus helping it to mark the
intersection of district, state and county
lines. Now it is plain why the
squire's jurisdiction extended over but
one of the four corners. A frog pond
innocent of shade took up the most
part of his territory, but he stuck to it
gallantly until he saw a cloud of dust,
visible a mile away, resolve itself into
a light buggy drawn by a span of
pulling horses.

Opposite the state-boundary post
the buggy stopped short. Instantly the
squire gave a shout: "You, Billy, drive
down the pond! I won't be shore
o' my authority until you're where
the water's belly deep ter your horses."

"Hush-hush!" a voice from the buggy
said—Billy's voice, smothered and se-
pulchred. "Sh-sh-sh! Can't you under-
stand, squire, I ain't doin' none o'
this?"

"Then who in thunder—oh, I see!"
the squire said, with a long whistle.
The buggy was moving obedient to his
orders. Thus he saw inside its hooded
depths. Billy sat there, glorious in his
newly re-embroidered, the pattern of fet-
tered bliss. He was bareheaded and
had one hand tied fast by an embroi-
dered handkerchief to a rib in the bug-
gy top. The other was handcuffed
with a silk bandanna to the wrist of a
very pretty girl, who sat beside him,

Bonaparte and the Violets.

Bonaparte having on his departure
for the Island of Elba promised his
confidential friends to return in the
violet season, his adherents adopted
the above simple flower as a rallying
signal. "Corporal Violet" became their
favorite toast, and each was distin-
guished by a gold ring with a violet
in enamel and the motto, "Elle repara-
ra la printemps!" (It will ap-
pear again in spring.) As soon as it
became generally known that he had
landed at Frejus a multitude of the
women of Paris were seen with
baskets full of these flowers, which were
purchased and worn by his friends
without exciting the least suspicion.
It was customary on meeting any one
thus decorated to ask, "Almez vous la
violette?" (Do you like the violet?)
when, if they answered, "Oui!" (yes),
it was certain the party was not a
confederate. But if the reply was
"Elle bien" (well) they recognized an
adherent and completed the sentence,
"Elle repara la printemps!"

Path Breaker For Lightning.

In the "Annales der Physik" there is
a paper by Herr Walter on the genesis
of lightning in which he shows that
lightning flashes are preceded by minor
flashes, which, as it were, feel the way
and mark the course for the major
flash or flashes. Something of the kind
is also observed in electric sparks. The
path, once marked, is utilized for fur-
ther discharges; hence photographs of
lightning taken with a moving camera
may show more than one flash. One
picture shows three main flashes at in-
tervals of .0177 and .0489 parts of a
second between. Of course to the eye
they seemed one flash. Another picture
showed five flashes lasting alto-
gether a quarter of a second. Although
signs of an alternating discharge were
seen on one picture, it may be taken
for granted that as a rule lightning is a
series of continuous discharges from
cloud to earth.

Had No Money to Burn.

"I worked for John D. Rockefeller
once," says a Boston landscape gardener.
"One morning I was out in the
ground doing some work among the
plants and flowers, and as I worked I
smoked. Pretty soon the old man
strode out that way and when he
came up to where I was said in a quiet
way, 'I never had any money to burn.'
I didn't tumble for a second, and he
stood there looking at me. 'I have man-
aged to put away a few dollars,' he
continued, 'but I never had any money to
burn.' It came to me all at once
what he meant, and I threw the cigar
away. Next morning when he came
around there I wasn't smoking. He
came up with a smile on his face and said,
'Well, the stove isn't going to
day.'

Hard to Answer.

A Chicago dentist tells this story:
"Some years ago a young woman re-
cently from the Emerald Isle called at
my office to have some dental work
done. I examined her teeth and found
that among them was one so badly
wasted that it was not worth filling. I
told her this. 'How long?' she asked,
'do you think it would last if it were
filled?' 'I have no idea,' I replied. 'Not
very long anyway.' 'Well, how long
do you think?' she persisted. 'I can-
not say,' I returned. 'I would not
guarantee it for any length of time.
Still anxious and determined to se-
cure a favorable and definite answer,
she asked, 'Will it last longer than you
think it will?'"

Theory and Practice.

Here is a good story from the collection
of a German school inspector. The
pupils were being examined on the
subject of personal hygiene. A boy
was asked, "What have you to do in
order to keep your teeth sound and
white?" "Clean them," was the prompt
reply. "When ought you to clean them?"
"Morning, noon and night." "What are they to be cleaned with?"
"With a toothbrush." "Very good.
Have you a toothbrush?" "No, sir."
"Has your father a toothbrush?" "No,
sir." "Has your mother a toothbrush?" "We
sell them, sir."

Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to
be good authority that a representative
of the Prussian government asked of a
French astrologer the proper time to
pick a quarrel with France. After
carefully comparing horoscopes of high
officials he answered that any hour in
the afternoon as near as possible mid-
way between the 9th and 14th of July,
1870. On the 11th of July, William
snubbed Benedict, the French em-
peror, and now and then the schedules
were bound inside of a newspaper—
W. R. Merriam in Century.

First Census Way.

The original schedules of the first
census are now contained in twenty-
six bound volumes, preserved in the
interior department. For the most
part the headings of the schedules
were written in by hand. Indeed, up
to and including 1820 the assistant
marshals generally used such paper as
they happened to have, ruling it, writ-
ing in the headings and binding the
sheets together themselves. In some
cases merchants' account book was
used, and now and then the schedules
were bound inside of a newspaper—
W. R. Merriam in Century.

Use Your Opportunities.

Today is the time to pursue fortune.
The hour at hand is the one to make
use of and the chances within our
grasp—those we should seize. "To-
morrow" is never here, and putting off
the good we may have for a question-
able future is not the best wisdom.
Therefore, use today. Do the kindness
before you, the duty nearest you, and
tomorrow will take care of itself.

TURNING Rust to Good Advantage.

A Hessish Lieutenant of the name of
Ludwig von Siegen noticed the effect
of the dew upon his gun barrel, which
had become rusted from the dampness.
Some time after he experimented upon
the discovery and obtained what is
now known as mezzotinto. In 1633 he engraved a portrait of Princess
Amelia of Hesse by its application.

Then the Chase Began.

"Please let me pass," said the tramp.
"so that I may speak to your mistress.
I'm hungry, my trousers are beginning
to fray, and I'm eager to get a little
help."

And I!

"And I!" interrupted the bulldog, get-
ting into action, "am hungry and eager
for the fray."

Bright Student.

At a medical college some students

were being questioned in anatomy, and

one of them was asked, "What muscles

have their origin in the popliteal

space?" The bright student promptly

replied, "Well, there's that one with

the durned long name, and I don't re-

member the other two."

It was the oscillation of a chandelier

in a cathedral that suggested to Galilie

the use of the pendulum, and about

the year 1639 he applied it to clocks.

It isn't what a man has, but what he

does with it, that counts.—Comfort.

Then the Chase Began.

"Please let me pass," said the tramp.

"so that I may speak to your mistress.

I'm hungry, my trousers are beginning

to fray, and I'm eager to get a little

help."

"And I!" interrupted the bulldog, get-

ting into action, "am hungry and eager

for the fray."

Congenial Spirits.

Fritilla—Was your dinner a social

success?

Clorinda—Yes, indeed. You see, I

was careful to invite only people who

have the same kind of nervous pros-

trition.

The Influence of the Trees.

When we plant a tree, we are doing

what we can to make our planet a

more wholesome and happier dwelling

place for those who come after us if

not for ourselves.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Pitt as a Spendthrift.

How did Pitt spend his income and
get into debt? During the greater part
of his life, after he had come to man's
estate, he was in office, and his income
was about £10,000 per annum. He did
not entertain, he did not gamble, he
neither hunted nor shot, and yet at
the end of seventeen years of this in-
come of £10,000 per annum he was
hopelessly in debt. That he was care-
less is very possible. Still, considering
that his income was equal to £20,000 per
annum now, how in the name of wonder
did he spend it?

This is all the more mysterious, as
he appears never to have paid his
trades

Red Heart and A Tale of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XV.

Half fascinated, I was continuing to gaze at Vizard's face in the mirror when I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking round, caught Kennard's warning eye.

"Don't give yourself away like that," he whispered. "Go out directly and bring your refreshment to you. He has not seen you yet, I think."

I slipped quietly from the counter and sat on to the dimly lighted platform, and waited anxiously for Kennard's coming in the darkest corner I could find. He was longer than I expected, but when he did appear I was able to guess from his manner that something important had occurred.

"I have been picking pockets. I will excuse the plunder—you eat," was the astonishing remark with which he handed me a packet of sandwiches and a flask of wine. The moment he had relieved him of the proverber he walked to the nearest flickering gasjet and proceeded to scrutinize what looked like several visiting cards. When he had held them all up to the light in turn, and turned them over and over again, he came back to me, his keen eyes twinkling brightly in the gloom.

"I have scored one against them at last," he said, "but there is no time to tell you now, for here comes the train. Stand well back in the shadow. We must be guided by circumstances on the journey, but if by any chance I am separated from you, make the best of your way to Naples, and wait for the ship. Once out of Genoa, at the first opportunity you may safely resume your own character again. Ah! there comes Vizard from the bullet; he must be confident of your going south, for he is making straight for that first-class carriage without any attempt to watch the passengers. Come this way."

The train had clanked itself to a standstill, and the usual scramble for seats began. Vizard went to a carriage nearly opposite the refreshment-room, and as I followed Kennard to a third-class compartment nearer the engine I saw that he had already seated himself in a corner and begun to read a paper as though not at all interested in surroundings. Kennard chose a compartment in which three Italians of the peasant class were travelling, and he paused on the step to say in a whisper that for the present I had better remain dumb.

We started without further incident, and my companion was soon chattering in their own tongue to the Italians, explaining, as I guessed from his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and thence onwards as far as Spezia, where we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the train steamed into Spezia they, too, made preparations for departure, and I looked forward to being able to indulge in the relief of sleep during the rest of the journey.

When the train had stopped and the Italians had got out, Kennard also rose from his seat.

"Keep your seat," he said. "There is a five-minutes' wait here, and I want to try an experiment."

He disappeared among the crowd on the platform, and I sat in the far corner, hoping that at that early hour no strangers would get in. Four of the five minutes had passed when the sight of Vizard strolling slowly along the line of carriages caused me to shrink back and shade my face with my hand. But peeping between my fingers I saw that he kept his eyes straight in front, and showed no sign of interest in the compartment we were in. Half a minute later he

reappeared, going towards the carriage he had entered at Genoa, and a few seconds after Kennard rejoined me, jumping in just as the train was beginning to move.

"I wanted to test him, to see if he had penetrated my disguise or could recognize me as the 'General Waldo' whom he saw on board when I was a stowaway steward," said the detective, pulling up the window and seating himself opposite. "He doesn't know me from Adam."

"He passed this carriage while you were gone," I said.

"Quite so, and it is very probable that he spotted you, if he did not at Genoa," replied Kennard. "But the great thing is that he doesn't know me. I am most anxious that he should not discover that you are accompanied by the sham chaplain who assisted you escape. He has probably been informed of that episode, and my identity must be puzzling him a little."

"When Vizard went back to the ship and found 'General Waldo' missing he would begin to suspect, would he not?" I said.

"He might if he knew what had

happened on shore," replied Kennard, "but there has been no means of communication between the two as yet. It is even possible that Vizard, having heard of me from the doctor, may guess whence the opposition to their schemes arises, but he has no personal knowledge of me, and I want to keep my character of 'Waldo' unsuspected by them, so that I may use it again if necessary. That he has not recognized me in my present get-up as that same twaddling old fool is very certain, for I tried him pretty high. I put my head in at his carriage window and asked him if there was anything I could do for him—pretending to be a station tout, you know. Here is pretty good evidence that he has not seen us in company, and that he does not remember me as a man he has seen before."

Kennard put into my hands a scrap of paper on which were pencilled the words "Nathan & Co., London," followed by a queer jumble of letters that conveyed nothing to me.

"It is a cypher telegram," explained Kennard. "He had no time to send it himself, and gave me a couple of lire to despatch it for him. He could hardly have furnished a higher proof of confidence in my being what I professed to be, and the incident is moreover useful as showing collusion between him and the owners of the Queen of Night. If we only had the key to that cypher what a lot of trouble it would save us. But perhaps I may put my hand on it some day."

"At Genoa you said something about picking pockets," I said, wondering if ever a plain sailor had got pitchforked into such a strange tangle before.

"Yes," was the reply, "I thought that the end justified the means, and I took the liberty of relieving Mr. Vizard of a portion of the contents of his ticket-pocket. I have told you already that I believe we have a gang of dangerous criminals to deal with, and I had cabled from Genoa to a friend in London for certain information that might help me. What I took from Vizard's pocket, however, confirms my view without making it necessary for me to wait for my friend's reply. Unfortunately, my discovery only hints vaguely at the powerful combination arrayed against us without pointing directly to the nature or method of their designs. Still less is there any proof of crime, committed or contemplated, that would enable us to call in the power of the law."

I saw that for some reason he was not desirous of imparting to me exactly what it was that he had gathered from the cards which I had seen him examining, and I forbore to question him on the subject.

(To Be Continued.)

"BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life Is Impossible at a Height of More Than 6½ Miles Above the Earth.

In another minute the train had gathered speed, and I was alone in the carriage—beast of friend and foe.

"The smoke from the great volcanoes in the other hemisphere constantly blows to the west, showing that the trade wind in that part of the world is the current at least 15,000 ft. thick. On the Peak of Tenerife the clouds which form against its summit stream off in a direction contrary to that of the wind at sea-level. The curious fact has been noted that the mean lower limit of this anti-trade wind is greater in summer than in winter. In October it sinks to 6,000 feet; in May it is 9,000 feet.

To protect you against irritations,

the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

gulf and miserable most of the time, and was often blue and disengaged because of my continued ill-health. When in this state I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so, with gratifying results.

It built up my system, strengthened, strengthened and fostered my nerves, and took away all feeling of languor and fatigue. I cannot say anything too good about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and hope that others may profit by my experience."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound

to prove beneficial to you, for it is composed of nature's greatest

restoratives, and acts in accordance with nature's laws. Gradually and certainly it increases flesh and weight, adds new firm muscles and tissue to the body, rounds out the form, and instills new energy and strength into the system. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or EDMUNDSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

To protect you against irritations,

the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book

author, are on every box.

lar information about the upper air currents. In any case, what mountain tell is a very small portion of the information we want about the great air sea, at the bottom of which we live.

Man has sounded the utmost depths of the ocean, but sounding the air is a far more difficult problem. We shall probably never know for certain how deep the atmosphere is. A few years ago forty miles was supposed to be its limit. At present it is fairly certain that there is some air as much as 500 miles from the earth's surface. This information has been gained by

WATCHING METEORS.

Since it is impossible for man to sustain life at a height of more than six and a half miles above the earth, weather experts have taken to the use of small trial balloons, which carry no passenger, but several self-registering instruments, by means of which the temperature, pressure, and amount of moisture in the air are automatically recorded. Up till quite recently these balloons were made of silk, and cost \$125 each. Now, however, it has been found that varnished paper does equally well. Small balloons of paper cost only \$12.50, just one-tenth of the price of the silk ones.

One of these trial balloons, sent recently by M. de Bort, director of the Trappes Observatory, reached the amazing height above the earth of 45,000 feet, and its thermometer was found to register a cold of 103 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, which is about 30 degrees below the extreme of Polar winter weather.

More than \$2,000 was the price paid for a small trial balloon recently purchased by the French Meteorological Department, for the purpose of testing the weather of the Sahara. As the trip is expected to last four or five days, the instruments are all fitted with elaborate clockwork machinery to operate them for five days. Also a camera is carried, with a long strip of film. It is so arranged that an exposure will be made once

ONCE EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by water ballast. A ball hangs below the car, and whenever it touches ground a valve is opened, and a certain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts

discovered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but remains constant—or, indeed, sometimes rises.

The point of greatest cold is, in winter, about 30,000 feet;

in summer, about 38,000 feet.

At and above this height it appears that violent winds are quite unknown. The air currents flow on steadily and quietly.

Balloons being expensive and very unreliable, as it is impossible to construct a gas envelope that will not leak, the latest invention for probing the air is the box-kite. The American meteorologists rely almost entirely upon kite observations. Professor W. L. Moore began in 1898 the most complete survey of the upper air ever undertaken. A number of different stations were equipped with kites, and self-recording instruments were sent up every day when possible.

The Blue Hill Observatory has the

bigest kite. It contains 70 square

feet of surface, and its pull in a

breeze is fully 100 pounds. No man

could manage it, so a steam windlass is used, which unreels and reels

against the steel wire which holds

the kite. This wire is no thicker

than a pin, but will stand

A STRAIN OF 300 POUNDS.

The meteorograph which these kites carry contains no fewer than five self-registering instruments, yet weighs only two pounds. It is chiefly made of aluminum. When it is wished to attain great heights, a team of kites is used. By using three on the same wire, a height of 12,000 feet has been reached frequently; and once 15,000 feet, or more than three miles above sea-level, was attained.

Many points of great interest have

been discovered by kites. The Blue

Hill kite, when the sea breeze is

blowing, ascends 1,200 feet, and

then invariably changes its direction.

Above that height a contrary cur-

rent is blowing.

Everyone has noticed the little

fluffy cumulus clouds which fly up

readily across a sunny sky. These

have been discovered, exercise al-

ways a strong upward pull. When a

kite approaches a cloud of this sort,

it makes a tremendous jump up-

wards. Temperature readings se-

cured by kites prove to us that the

layers of hot air during the great

heat of summer are usually no

more than 500 feet thick—that is,

on the hottest day an ascent of 500

feet only would place one at a com-

fortable temperature. The layer of

chilled air which causes a frost in

winter, is far thicker; yet on

several occasions a thermometer re-

corded when the ground was cov-

ered with snow and ice has recorded

a temperature 10 degrees to 15 de-

grees above freezing point at a

height of 2,000 feet. —London An-

swee.

(To Be Continued.)

"Piles" The Upper Air

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life Is Impossible at a Height of More Than 6½ Miles Above the Earth.

In another minute the train had

gathered speed, and I was alone in

the carriage—beast of friend and

foe.

(To Be Continued.)

"BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 85

HATS.



As Far as You Can See Him

you can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried these:-

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FREED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS AND MATS in large quantities.

LINOUEUM, 4 yds. wide, extra heavy, \$2.40 yd.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tam. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

The Ladies' friend, Silver Soap, for cleaning Silverware, 10c. cake. Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantees right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

SHIRTS.

HAVE YOU TRIED A

Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are just as good to make them go.

LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:-

Neckwear,	Socks,
Collars, Cuffs,	Stockings,
Underwear,	Garters,
Suspenders,	Belts,
Sweaters,	Jerseys,
Smocks,	Overalls,
Pants, Vests,	Working Shirts
Boys' Suits,	Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

Victoria Park Meeting.

A meeting of the subscribers to Victoria Park was held on Tuesday eve., April 28th. On motion Col. J. Earl Halliwell was elected Chairman and W. A. Parker, Secretary, pro tem. Members present, Col. J. Earl Halliwell, W. A. Parker, Jas. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, T. A. Eggleton, G. E. Thrasher, Rev. S. S. Burns, G. E. Kennedy, Geo. Lagrow, Chas. E. Parker, Fred. T. Ward.

On motion Fred. T. Ward was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:- Jas. Boldrick, Chairman; Geo. Lagrow, C. E. Parker, L. Meiklejohn and Fred. T. Ward. This directorate was authorized to transact all business in connection with the management of matters connected with the park during the year and report at the next annual meeting, which it was decided to hold on the fourth Friday of March in each year, and notice of such meeting to be called by notice in the News-Argus.

The following committee was appointed to act with a committee from the Horticultural Society, in reference to making improvements.— Jas. Boldrick, Chas. E. Parker and Geo. Lagrow.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:— That this meeting wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the kindly interest taken by the Horticultural Society in devoting time and money in the improvement of the park, and suggest that their directors act in conjunction with our directors in beautifying the park.

The Secretary of the society G. G. Thrasher being present, was directed to convey the same to the President and members of the Horticultural Society. Meeting adjourned.

The directors of the park would ask, that while the park is retained as a play ground, that every precaution be taken against damaging the trees.

FRED. T. WARD, Sec.

Mr. Carnegie's Advice.

Put all your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket.

Do not be particular; take what the gods offer.

Instead of the question, "What must I do for my employer?" substitute, "What can I do?"

You will often hear the false axiom, "Obey orders if you break owners." Don't you do it. Always break orders to save owners.

Remember President Garfield's doctrine:—"The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty."

Do not forget that liquor and speculation are the Scylla and Charybdis of the young man's business sea, and endorsement his rock ahead.

It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins. Have your amusements.

There is always a "boom" in brains; cultivate that crop.

If tempted to speculate, say to the tempter that you would prefer to go to a well-conducted house where they cheat fair.

An honest day's work well performed is not a bad sort of prayer.

I would almost as soon leave a young man a curse as burden him with the almighty dollar.

All pure coins have their counterfeits; the counterfeit of business is speculation.

It would be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey and contribute most to the hive.

Family influence passes for nothing.

True education can be obtained outside the schools; genius is not an indigenous plant in the groves academic.

Many men are to be met with in this life who would have been great and successful had the world rated them at the value they placed upon themselves.

During the period extending from the first of May until September over 450,000 men will be under military training in the various camps in Ontario. The grand drill review on Salisbury Plain in September this year, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regular Army Corps will be exercised independently at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, and Carragh in very important work, in which Marconigrams and motors will figure. Sandwiched in with the training of the regulars the militia and volunteers will occupy the great southern camping grounds between Shorncliffe and Salisburgh with nearly 100,000 men.

A Gentleman.

None but college-bred are gentleman.— Mrs. Astor.

What is a gentleman?

A man who reads, and perhaps can speak French, some German, a little Greek?

A proud product of a costly school?

Sometimes a sage or sometimes a fool?

A man who by nature is rude or gruff,

But who boasts a degree—is that a gentleman?

Is that a gentleman?

What of the men who paved

Their way through life on a noble plane

And built on virtue without avarice?

And what of the men who loved mankind

With all the strength of a country mind,

And lived alone for the good in life,

Angels of peace in a world of strife,

Their virtues all self-taught?

What of the man who dried

The tears that welled from a broken

heart And gave the failure another start,

Or lent his hand, in their deep distress,

To those who'd swoon in the mighty

cesses?

Is there no place for this gentle man

Within this very exclusive clan?

Must he remain outside?

Show me the simple man

whose gentle speech is a soothing balm

To aching hearts, and whose quiet, calm,

And gentle manners dispel the cloud

That hangs o'er life like a gloomy shroud

What boots where he got it? Why hunt

for the source?

He may have omitted the college course

And yet be a gentleman.

Baltimore 'News.'

What is the Pilgrimage.

There is a pilgrimage to the Canadian

Northwest, there's a crossing of the

ocean, a landing, and then a moving

over the continent. Yes, there's a pil-

grimage on, but there's a greater pil-

grimage than that. Here are a few

hundred, or a few thousand at most,

who move to a land of promise, to a

certain land, to one they see in the

atlas, to one they may possess material-

ly; but think of the innumerable host

in that greater pilgrimage, as the whole

world moves on, moves on, to where?

It is not written in the atlas, it is not

discovered by the most hungry tele-

scope. And as the whole world moves

I cry the question, moves on to where?

The settlers who pass through our

land have their eye upon the goal, up-

on the acres to be definitely possessed,

but we who pass, what will we own

when we cease from the journey, this

pilgrimage, which we have been pleased

to call life? And so the world moves

on, and who can count the pilgrims?

Some will win the prizes in the West,

to some will be the fertile soil, the pleasant

wind, the bursting barn, to some it

will be the golden West, indeed. And

so in our pilgrimage we have seen to

some the laughter, to some the tears, to

some great things, to some the me-

nial round. And, as on goes the pil-

grimage west, so on goes the whole

world to the further west, to the deep

valley and the shadow that is darker

than that of the mightiest Rocky.

Who is the King, but a pilgrim, wear-

ing well the crown, perhaps, but by

what might is his future more assured

than that of his meanest peasant? On

goes the King to where? To-day the

levee, the splendid equipments, the

plush and ermine, the bewigged, be-

powdered humble men about him; but

to-morrow, oh, pilgrim King, to-morrow,

what?

On goes the Premier of the Empire,

on to the plans of his brief day, his

great ships, his great ideas; but to-mor-

row, oh, pilgrim Premier, to-morrow,

what?

On goes the rich man on to his car-

riage, on to his great house, on, merg-

ing, planning, and combining, and gain-

ing; but to-morrow, oh, rich man,

to-morrow, what?

On goes the scientist, pulling from

the universe star after star, numbering

and naming and proclaiming them, del-

ving into the earth and aging it, giving

each successive age a birthday, look-

ing into the elements, and receiving an-

swer there. But to-morrow, oh

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC.
Is the Most Miserable of Mortals
—Only Similar Sufferers Can
Understand His Hours of
Agony.

There is no mortal more miserable than the poor dyspeptic. He is never healthy, never happy—always ailing, always out of sorts. Every mouthful of food brings hours of distress—every moment of the day is spoiled and sound.

If you are a dyspeptic, you know the signs: the coated tongue, the dull headaches, the heartburn, the biliousness, the persistent torment after meals, the hopeless despondency. Any one of these signs points to indigestion. The one sure cure for indigestion is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood—that's the whole secret. Through the blood, they will brace up your strength, washen your liver and set your stomach right. If you ask your neighbor you will find proof of this right at your own home. Mr. Charles Wood, Mrs. Ont., one of the thousands of dyspeptics cured by the use of these pills, says: "For upwards of twelve years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and nervousness. Everything I ate tortured me. I doctored almost continuously, and used almost everything recommended for this trouble, but never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Words cannot express the good these pills have done me. I am in better health than I have enjoyed in years before, and I have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail."

BAD blood is the mother of fifty diseases, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure them all, because they convert bad blood into good, rich, red blood, without which there can be neither health nor strength. Don't be persuaded to try something else—take nothing but the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMBITION NAILS

In days when superstition was more prevalent than it is now, the shape and appearance of the finger-nails were considered to have reference to one's destiny. To learn the message of the finger-nails it was necessary to rub them over with a compound of wax and soot," and then to hold them so that the sunlight fell fully on them. Then, on the horny, transparent substance to tain signs and characters we supposed to appear, from which the future could be interpreted. At the present day nail experts say that a man with red and spotted nails has a hot temper, while pale, lead-colored nails are considered to denote melancholy temperament. Narrow nails are supposed to betray ambition and a quarrelsome nature, while round-shaped nails are the distinguishing marks of lovers of knowledge and people of liberal temperament. Conceited, narrow-minded, and obstinate folk are supposed to have small nails; indolent people, heavy, and those of a gentle, retiring nature, broad nails.

A HANDY QUESTION.

Joseph Chamberlain was delivering political speech in Birmingham, England. The hall was so packed that not another human being could have crowded in. The enthusiasm was tremendous; but suddenly a scowling man arose in the middle of the crowd.

"What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled.

"Shame!" "Put him out!" yelled the crowd.

Three sturdy pugnacious interruped a few words, and others helped him to the street.

As he was picking himself up and brushing off the dust, he grinned pleasantly at a man who had followed him from the hall, and who asked, "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?"

"I don't know," he replied, "and I don't care. I had a terrible toothache, and I couldn't butt my way through that crowd, and the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

BATHED ONCE A YEAR.

The marble in Westminster Palace are treated to a bath once a year. They are first sponged off with water and then "picked." The pickle consists of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, which removes the incrustations due to the smoke laden atmosphere and is said to do the marble no harm."

"Wonder why Van Major is always referring to his 'velvet lawns'?" "He's got a right to. He told me that with the grass seed he has sown and the red sod he's bought it has cost him just \$4.75 a yard."

BABY'S BEST FRIEND.

The best friend baby can have is a simple medicine that will relieve and cure the minor ailments that make his little life often very miserable. Such a friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They cure Indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhea, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. All mothers who have used these Tablets praise them. Mrs. F. L. Bourgeois, Eastern Harbor, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and look upon them as baby's best friend. I have found them an excellent remedy for colic, and they have done our baby much good in many ways." Little ones take these tablets as readily as candy, and the mother has guarantee that they contain no opiate or other harmful drug. One used always used where there are little ones in the house. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.
Laws Which Compel Drivers to
Avoid Crowding.

In London the law requires that every driver shall pass an examination. If he convinces the examiners that he is skillful and competent he secures a license. In addition, all vehicles are numbered and the number displayed conspicuously on the back.

The "obby" stands on a platform raised a foot or six above the street level and called a "safety." A police lamp is placed on this and marks the spot where the driver must look for signals. The policeman raises a hand and all the drivers, even when crowded in the big squares, pull up at once. Should one fail to do so, the policeman doesn't yell at him or threaten him with arrest. He simply pulls out a memorandum book and puts down the number of the vehicle as the offending driver passes by on it, and that night makes a report of it.

The next day the driver is ordered to appear before the officer who issues the licenses, and if he fails to give a satisfactory excuse for not obeying the "obby," his license is revoked.

All of which means that the drivers are all skillful men and have the best of reasons for obeying the signals of the police.

"You say there's a man at the door wishes to see me. Does he look like a gentleman?" "Well, not exactly like a gentleman, sir; just something like yourself."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO,

J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that he made and sold him for \$100 the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of GATTAIRI that came into his hands.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Swear to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1880.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Dr. J. C. HALL, Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PAID FOR HIS BOAST.

A man moved to the country and bought a farm. He was just getting settled when a man with a book under his arm leaned over the fence and said:—"Just bought this land?"

"Yes."

"Very fine farm."

"Yes, sir; very fine."

"Must be worth \$2,000."

"Move on that. I paid \$3,000 for it. Then there are indications of coal in it, which are alone worth \$5,000."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, sir. There's coal on it. Then the new railway is going across one corner. I consider my farm worth \$13,000 of any man's money."

"Fifteen thousand, eh?"

"Yes, sir, \$15,000 at least. I wouldn't take a penny less. What are you putting down in the book?"

"Oh, nothing much. You see, I am the tax assessor. Other farms round here are not worth more'n \$1,500 or \$2,000, but I've just put yours down at the figure you mentioned, because you insist. Good mornin', sir; glad you've moved into the neighborhood, and hope you'll stay some time."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

ROCKS INDIANS WORSHIP.

These Carvings Are Done by Time
and the Elements.

Dr. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER

is a powder put in the nostril, not in the mouth. It is not a remedy but the cure, and healing effect is felt at once. The breath will come easily, filling the lungs with a new vigor. Colds and Catarrh are relieved, and headache fully cured in ten minutes.

Care of twenty years' standing

cured in a few days.

Hon. George Taylor, the well known politician of Scranton, Pa., writes:

Effect of DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER

can truly say what medical practice can do for the human body.

Effect of DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER

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Effect of DR. AG

1,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Another Great Fire
in the City of
Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The fire king once again held full sway in Ottawa on Sunday and the city underwent its second great baptism of fire. A smouldering mass of ruins, with a solitary chimney or broken walls standing here and there, tell the tale of an awful conflagration laying waste the area between the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks at the south, Division street on the east, Albert on the north, and the tracks of the C. P. R. Prescott line and Third avenue on the west. About two hundred houses were destroyed, probably 800 on 1,000 people are homeless, and the financial loss totals about \$375,000 or \$400,000. The blaze started in the lumber piles near the C. A. R. tracks, just west of Preston street. The fire-swept area, about 75 acres, was in part the same as that over which the great fire of 1900 burned, only it commenced where that one left off and worked in an opposite direction.

MAMMOTH LUMBER PILES.

There were two lumber piles fire on Sunday, but it was the later one that caused the damage. Shortly before noon a blaze was discovered in J. R. Booth's piles, corner of Broad street and the Richmond Road. How it originated is unknown, but only about 100,000 feet of green lumber was burned, and Mr. Booth placed that loss at only \$1,000. The fire was checked, however, only by well-directed efforts by firemen. It was just about 3:30 when an alarm came in from Box 153, corner Preston and William streets, for the big fire of the day. The blaze started in the Preston street lumber yard of J. R. Booth, just north of the tracks of the Western Division of the Canada Atlantic Railway. When it was first noticed the fire was only an incipient one, and in less time than it takes to tell it the piles commenced to catch.

It was an ideal day for a fire. After a long-continued drought everything was as dry as tinder, and the wind blew from the southwest with all the velocity of a gale.

BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN.

It was just when the fire started that a break in the water works system occurred, and had the effect of temporarily paralyzing work on the part of the fire brigade. In the meantime, the pumps were practically stopped, and for half an hour, just when the water was most needed, none of it was going through the mains.

At the end of that time, however, the pumping was resumed, and while 100 was registered at the pumping station, the pressure on the district where the fire was registered was comparatively weak, for the mains up there are small, and but for the fire engines little force could have been got on.

Half an hour had by that time elapsed, and the blaze was burning with an awful intensity. It was sweeping down Preston, along Rochester, south of Poplar, and was making its way for Division street. The residents of the locality were terrified, but most of them exhibited presence of mind enough to attempt to save their household effects. From every door and window, bedsteads, mattresses, crockeryware, and articles of furniture were being carried, people who had been attracted to the district taking of their coats and lending a helping hand. But there was a dearth of rigs, and as usual, people who had them were in many cases demanding exorbitant prices. Household effects in numerous cases were placed on vacant lots, only to be scattered later by the flames, and wiped out in an instant before they could be saved.

By five o'clock the flames had worked their way far south as Somerset street, while the gale continued strong from the southwest, and grave fears were entertained that the fire would retrace its steps and go over the whole Chaudiere and Hull district, as in 1900.

BATTLE WITH THE FLAMES.

At this time the fire brigade was at work with streams, going here and there, but in the face of such a wind and with the fire making such headway, little of effect could be done. By seven o'clock the flames had extended down from Somerset street to near Albert street, and it looked as though the C. P. R. union depot, freight sheds and the Chaudiere proper would go. Shortly after this, however, the wind veered and blew from the southeast. Big piles of wood surrounding J. R. Booth's old residential property became ignited and were fast being eaten up. Just across the street thousands of feet of timber were piled, and right behind those piles stood the depot and yards of the C. P. R. There was no hose in the locality at the time and a party got hose from the corporation yard, improvised a connection with a stand pipe, and soaked the piles north of the Richmond Road.

BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

By nine o'clock the blaze was pretty well under control. All night fell and the red glow of the tall over the city the scene witnessed by the crowds gathered on Primrose Hill was one of weird splendor. To the east the city looked peaceful and almost serene in its security. All to the south was a glowing furnace now dying down into crimson heaps from the smoke and there spouts of flame whose area the glare of smouldering fire lit up the district, and above it hung a swaying mass of smoke. Flames still burned fiercely in one

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc
in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 12. — Wheat — The market is quiet, with a limited demand. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 71½c, middle freights. No. 2 spring nominal at 71½c on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 82c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 81c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 88c, grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Oats — The demand is limited. No. 1 white quoted at 41½c east, and 40½c unchanged at 29½c high freight, and at 30½c middle freight.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Peas — Trade is dull, with No. 2 quoted at 63 to 64c, high freights. Market quiet at 51½c for No. 2 east.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow at 50 to 50½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 49 to 50c.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.674, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.85 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$4. bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed — Bran is dull, at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.60 to \$16, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

Hams — Market quiet, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen.

Eggs — Market steady, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen.

Cheese — Trade is quiet. We quote: New, 12½ to 13.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork — Mess., \$21 to 21½c; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats — Hams, 12½ to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard — The market is unchanged.

We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 11c; compound, 8½ to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 12. — Wheat — To arrive — No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; May No. 1 hard, 79½c; July, 76½c; September, 70½c. Oats — May, 32c. Milwaukee, May 12. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 79c; July, 72c. Rye — Firm; No. 1, 52c to 53c. Barley — Lower; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn — July, 45c.

Buffalo, May 12. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — Spring, quiet; No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 81c; No. 1 hard, 85c; winter steady; No. 2 white, 81c; 2 red, 79½c. Corn — Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley, track receipts, 47 to 55c. Canal freights — Steady.

Minneapolis, May 12. — Flour — First patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; second patents, \$4 to \$4.10; first clears, \$3 to \$3.10; second clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran — In bulk, \$11.25.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 12. — There was a good run at the cattle market to-day and a brisker trade than for several markets past. There was a very good demand for butcher cattle of almost any kind and prices were firm.

There seems to be a very good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep. Several lots of cattle brought in this week for export have been bought at \$4.90 to \$5, to be put out to grass. There is also a fair steady trade in light and medium heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs are steady for good grain-fed stock.

Fairly good calves are wanted. Too many little ones being sent in.

Milk cows were a little easier to-day.

The hog market is weaker and prospects are that prices will be lower. They were unchanged to-day at \$6 to \$6.25.

Export, heavy \$4.70 \$5.00

Export, light 4.50 4.80

Bulls, export, heavy, cwt 3.50 3.75

do light 3.00 3.50

Feeders, light, 800 lbs. and upwards 4.00 4.90

Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs. 2.50 3.75

Light stock bulls, cwt 3.75 4.00

Milch cows 30.00 53.00

Hogs, best 6.25 6.00

do light 6.00 5.75

Sheep, export, cwt 4.00 4.75

Bucks 3.50 4.00

Culls 2.25 2.50

Lambs 6.00 6.25

Calves, each 2.00 1.00

Spring lambs 4.00 5.00

OPERATION ON HAROURT.

The British Liberal Leader Passes Under Knife.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well-known Liberal, who has been ill for some time, underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess on Thursday. The operation is believed to have been successful, and his condition is satisfactory.

FOOT CAUGHT IN FROG.

Grand Trunk Switchman Loses His Life.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Edward Addison, switchman employed in the local yards of the G. T. R., was run over at noon on Thursday while engaged in switching. His left leg was so terribly crushed he died in the hospital hours later. The accident was due to Addison's foot becoming fast in a frog as a train of cars approached. He was 22 years of age, and unmarried.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto,

CIVIC COAL YARDS.

Mr. Preston (South Brant), in explaining his bill to amend the Municipal Act, said that it authorized municipalities to buy and sell coal or wood. The recent famine was sufficient justification for the measure, he added.

The Attorney-General said he was in favor of municipalities controlling certain utilities, such as water works and lighting systems, but he was strongly opposed to granting them indiscriminate powers and privileges. The bill was an important measure; it gave the municipalities the right to say when they should or should not enter into the coal business, and he believed that that would be dangerous.

The bill was finally given a second reading.

SECOND READINGS.

A second reading was also given to Mr. Holmes' bill which provides, among other things, that the voter's lists shall be printed in a uniform size.

Other bills read a second time were: —Mr. Dickenson's, to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Matheson's, to make better provision for keeping and auditing municipal and school accounts.

TAXATION BILL.

Premier Ross' municipal taxation bill was read a second time, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barber, Gibson, Latchford, McKay, Pattullo, Pense, Pettypiece, Preston, Stock, Tudhope, Lee, Duff, Beck, Carscallen, Foy, Hanna, Hoyle, Powell, Macdiarmid, and Whitney.

In moving the second reading, the Premier spoke on the salient features of the measure. Part of the report of the Commission is included in the bill, the Premier explained. One feature to which special attention was called was the definition of the terms "land," "real property" and "real estate," among other things included being "all machinery, fixtures, buildings, structures and other things existing, erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to, land or any highway, road, street, lane or public place, or water, but not the rolling stock of any railway or street railway."

There is a provision for a tax on special franchises, the term meaning "every right, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate within Ontario, in, under, above, on, or through any highway, road, street, lane, public place or public water, any such structures, or other things for the purposes of bridges, railways, tramways, or for the purpose of conducting steam, heat, water, gas, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation, transmission or conveyance, for the supply of water, light, heat, power, transportation, telegraphic, telephonic or other service."

WHAT ARE EXEMPT.

One of the first clauses of the bill deals with exemptions, and to this subject attention was directed by Mr. Ross. In addition to the exemptions on Crown property and churches, there is a sub-section dealing with educational institutions. The buildings and grounds of colleges, schools and universities are to be exempted as long as they are actually used and occupied by such institutions, but not otherwise, and provision is made for "every other school or seminary of learning," which is conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Province. The buildings and grounds exempt under the bill shall, however, be liable to be assessed for local improvements in the same manner and to the same extent as other

land or other property.

Respecting the boundaries of the Town of Berlin — Mr. Lackner.

Respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company — Mr. Pattullo.

To confirm by-law No. 597 of the Town of Niagara Falls — Mr. Gross.

Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company — certain other companies — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the Village of Fenelon Falls — Mr. Carnegie.

Respecting the Municipality of Shahian — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the International Trans-Continental Company — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the Town of Aurora — Mr. Davis.

Respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway — Mr. Macdiarmid.

HON. DAVID MILLS DEAD

Justice of the Supreme Court Dies Suddenly.

An Ottawa despatch says: The passed away on Friday night, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a great Canadian statesman and jurist, in the person of Hon. David Mills, ex-Minister of the Interior and Justice Departments, and one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. The news of his death reached the Parliament Buildings after the House adjourned, but a number of Parliament representatives were in the building until midnight, and they were greatly shocked when they heard the sad intelligence.

Mr. Justice Mills was present on the Supreme Court Bench on Friday in apparently good health. He spent the evening with his family at his residence on Concession street.

ings shall be the amount by which the value of the land is thereby increased. This feature of the bill, it was claimed, is capable of misinterpretation, and the member for West Toronto took the ground that its meaning was exactly the opposite of what Mr. Ross said it was.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

If the railways of the province bore their fair share of the burden of taxation, Ontario's coffers would be filled to overflowing. This was the contention energetically put forth by the member for West Lambton (Mr. Pettypiece). He argued that the system of assessment of railways was imperfect; that it was of such a character as permitted them to enjoy extraordinary privileges, in return for which they paid a tax that was a great deal too low. All this he proposed to remedy by a bill to amend the Assessment Act. It is the same measure that he introduced and explained at the last session of the house.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Mr. Aldi's bill to amend the Municipal Act relating to the maintenance of persons sent to Houses of Refuge.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

The bill of Mr. Preston (South Brant) regulating the speed and the license of automobiles, was read a second time and sent on to committee to be considered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mr. Reid (Addington) asked the Government to assist those people in the northern part of Addington whose possessions had been destroyed by fire a few days ago, which originated in the forest there.

The Premier reported that the Government had rendered assistance in similar cases before, and the matter would be looked into.

READ A SECOND TIME.

The following bills were read a second time:

Respecting the Lindsay Public Library — Mr. Fox.

Respecting the City of London — Mr. Beck.

Respecting St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, Ont. — Mr. Harcourt.

Respecting the Village of Hanover — Mr. Trux.

Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto — Mr. Fox.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin — Mr. Lackner.

Respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company — Mr. Pattullo.

To confirm by-law No. 597 of the Town of Niagara Falls — Mr. Gross.

Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company — certain other companies — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the Village of Fenelon Falls — Mr. Carnegie.

Respecting the Municipality of Shahian — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the International Trans-Continental Company — Mr. Connee.

Respecting the Town of Aurora — Mr. Davis.

Respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway — Mr. Macdiarmid.

BAD TEMPERED BOERS.

The Generals Will Not Speak to One Another.

A Pretoria despatch says: —The Boer generals are not happy in Pretoria. They are living at the Transvaal Hotel pending employment by the Government, and are fighting their battles over in silent contempt for each other. At meals Louis Botha sits alone, solemn and sullen, and refuses to speak with Piet De Wet, because he is a "hands-upper" — a man who surrendered.

Commandant Meyer, a relative of the late Lucas Meyer, De Wet's son, Olivier, the latter fresh from command at another table. It is hoped by-the-by, to get them to commence the organization of a burgher force for the defence.

TAX ON HOUSES.

Section 15 provides for a house tax, and the word "house" is defined as a place of abode of one or more persons, forming a single household, with so much of the land and outbuildings as is used in connection with the house for the purpose of residence; and shall also include such a building intended for use, as aforesaid, though unoccupied or only occupied by a caretaker, and a building, other than a hotel or place of public entertainment, used by the occupant as a place of residence, though boarders or lodgers may also be taken by him. The mode of assessment is as follows: —Where the population is 4,000 or less, \$70; 4,000 to 10,000, \$105; 10,000 to 20,000, \$140; 20,000 to 75,000, \$175; more than 75,000, \$245.

These figures have been adopted upon a consideration of the relative values of the property in the different municipalities.

Some new ideas are embodied in the clauses respecting the valuation of lands. It is stated that the real property shall be assessed at its actual value. The value of the build-

one of his visitors being his nephew, Mr. N. Mills, postmaster of the House of Commons. The family were chatting pleasantly when shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Mills took an apparent spell of fainting, and then collapsed. The telephone was immediately brought into requisition, and Drs. Kidd and Robinson were summoned, but before they could reach the house Mr. Mills had passed to the Great Beyond. In a state of illness Judge Mills was no

longer with us. His death came as a shock to the entire nation. He was a great man. As an author he was without a peer; as a Parliamentarian he had a number of equals; as a jurist he was of the foremost rank; as a man he was of the most kindly and generous disposition. His end was sudden; it came as he would have wished. At the time of the death of Sir John Thompson, he remarked that that was the kind of death he would like to die. If he had the choice suddenly, without warning, without pain,

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

The city of Ottawa suffered from another extensive fire on Sunday last. An account of the disaster will be found on another page of this issue.

The scheme of the redistribution bill was laid before the special committee of the House of Commons on Monday last. Ontario loses six members on account of the census showing, being reduced from 92 to 86 members, and there will be numerous changes, county boundaries being adhered to. Toronto will have one more member, and Algoma gains two members. The ridings of Bothwell, Brookville, Cardwell and West Ontario disappear. Dufferin takes the place of Cardwell; and Lennox and Addington are united. The counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, Bruce, Wellington, Hastings, and Durham lose one each. The divisions of these counties have yet to be made; and of course there is considerable speculation as to the division of this county into two ridings instead of three.

In a lecture on the 'Economic aspect of the liquor question,' Mr. D. D. Thompson, editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' said that a billion dollars is annually spent for drink in the United States. He declared that the danger in this huge national liquor bill reaches beyond misery and moral degradation, and that civilization itself is menaced by this stupendous economic waste. When it is considered what a billion dollars a year means, the amount of capital it represents, and the incalculable good it could accomplish if wisely expended for worthy purposes, one can hardly say that Mr. Thompson has exaggerated the effects of so vast an amount of money spent in dissipation. We are so used to hearing statements of this kind from the temperance platform that many people do not pause to consider their full bearing, but we have on our streets, in the courts, and in the prisons many multiplied living witnesses that for thousands of people Mr. Thompson's words have a direct application. Every man, however, has it in his power to form a prohibition party of one, and it is only by education, since our parliaments will not adopt the right remedy, that the evil can be checked. Fortunately, all the forces of modern civilization are arrayed on the side of the temperance cause. Every day the drinking man's chances of employment, not to say success, are growing less. The railways, the great industrial establishments, all concerns whose operations depend on the sober attentiveness of the men employed by them, will not tolerate drinking. In time there can be little doubt this process of eliminating the drinker from the ranks of industry will extend to the ordinary trades and callings, as it has already in some instances, till the drinkers will come to form a class by themselves, and the whole villainous system of the liquor traffic will be abolished by a maturely enlightened public conscience.

County Councils.

A bill passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature to permit of a change in the present constitution of County Councils. The principal feature of the bill is to make the Reeves of townships and villages, and the Mayors of towns, members of the County Council. In moving the second reading, Mr. Taylor, of North Middlesex, who introduced the bill, said: "Under the present system the Reeves were not in a position to make a statement of expenditures to the people at the nomination meetings. Since the old system of Deputy Reeves had been done away with the Reeves had lost their touch with county affairs. The people were not taking their former interest in County Council nominations."

"The bill provides that the County Councils shall be composed of Reeves of townships and villages and Mayors of towns if the Council of a local municipality wish it. Is every question arising in a County Council constituted in this way and involving an expenditure of over \$5,000 for purposes other than current expenses, the result shall be decided by adding together the equalized assessments of the municipalities who representatives vote for such expenditure and against it respectively."

The bill is therefore optional and will come into effect in any county only when a majority of the local municipalities approve of it by resolution of the Council, at a meeting specially called for that purpose. The bill passed its second reading and will in all probability become law. We heartily approve of the principle of the bill, as the present constitution of County Councils is not altogether satisfactory.

For An Oddfellows' Home.

The members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Ontario have within the past few days, through their treasurer, Mr. McCormack, and a special committee, purchased a piece of property just north of Oakville, on the lake shore road, for which \$7000 will be paid just as soon as the title of the site has been proven. The desire of the order for many years will then be realized, and a substantial structure, costing many thousands of dollars, will be Home, in which aged members of the order, widows of deceased members, and orphan children of deceased members will be taken care of. Fully \$20,000 has already been contributed towards this work, and the recent purchase of this land is the crystallization of much effort into the practical accomplishment of the fixed purpose.

Satisfying Heart Hunger.

"The poor have hearts as well as stomachs," said the proprietor of a flower store the other day. "Most of my patrons, it is true, are of the well to do class," he continued, "but quite often I sell flowers to those whose outward appearances are loud in proclaiming their poverty stricken. One day an old negro, clad in what gave faint evidence of having once been a khaki suit, with shoes down at the heels and bat in which the crown had long outlived the rim, stopped here long enough to buy a twenty-five cent bunch of violets. One of my regular patrons who no doubt never has known want said when he saw this purchase:

"The old fool! He needs bread! What right has he to flowers?"

"Quite likely none of the old darky's family ever suffered from the gout, yet I contend that those violets did more to banish the feeling of poverty from his fireside than all the food he could have bought with the quarter. There is a heart hunger that feeds only on sentiment, and its gnawing is not always at the breast of those well provided with this world's goods."

The Caustic Carlyle.

J. E. Boehm, the sculptor, once met Gladstone at a country house and was immensely impressed by the extent and diversity of the statesman's knowledge, as revealed in his conversation.

Gladstone was still full of the subject when the morning arrived for Carlyle's sitting for a bust, and to the philosopher the sculptor poured forth his admiration for Gladstone's intimate acquaintance with subjects so far apart as gardening and Greek.

Carlyle listened for a time in scornful silence; then he said, "And what did he say about your work?" "Oh, nothing," said Boehm. "He doesn't know anything about sculpture." "Of course," growled Carlyle, "of course, and he showed his knowledge about things that you didn't understand. No doubt if you asked Blackie he'd say that Gladstone knew nothing about Greek, and the gardener would tell you that he knew nothing whatever of gardening."

SOME FACTS ABOUT KID GLOVES.

Of course the women think that kid gloves are made out of the tanned skin of kids. Manufacturers have their secrets, and three or four names suffice to designate all finished gloves, yet those who know say that if all the animals which contribute skins could be reincarnated it would be the most remarkable menagerie ever exhibited, and few known animals would be missing. Even the water has been searched and an attempt made to use eelskins. Cotskins from Buenos Ayres, sheepskins from the Cape of Good Hope, ox hides from Calcutta, antelope skins from the Rocky mountains and Mocha sheepskins from Aden, on the Red sea, are perhaps the staples, but moose, musk ox, llama, kangaroo, peccary, water hog and many others lose their identity when they reach the glove.

Saved by a Joke.

Students of Edinburgh university who could not spell fell on evil days when Professor Trail, editor of a former edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was an examiner.

According to Professor Knight's "Recollections," Professor Trail one day objected to a candidate for graduation, who was native of Ceylon, on the ground of false spelling.

"Why, he actually spelled exceed with one 'e!'" said he.

"Well!" instantly replied Professor Henderson, who filled the chair of pathology in the university, "you should remember that he comes from the land of the Singal-ees!"

Too Much For the Distance.

Racing men tell a story concerning an overanxious horse owner and a particularly conscientious rider. The horse owner had issued full orders, as to the way a horse was to be ridden in a coming race to a small negro boy, the only rider he could secure. The original orders were added to, with provisions for all sorts of emergencies, until the jockey became bewildered.

"Look yere, boss," the boy broke in at last. "Dis yere race is only one mile. I kain't do all you done told me in just one mile."

His Fall.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believed I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life."

"H'm!" growled Jiggers. "You must have fallen an awful distance!"

Makes Her Dumb.

Nodd—What! You are out every night until 3! Isn't midnight late enough?

Todd—I find that when I get home at midnight my wife can talk to me, but when I get home at 3 words fail her—Life.

Education That Paid.

"Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?"

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

The Geniuses.

We are not in favor of pensioning geniuses. If this is done, it will mean a deathblow to the newspapers, for all the newspaper men will quit work and live on their pensions.

What He Thought.

Tom—Do you think your cousin Jim would marry me if I asked her?

Jack—Well, I have always considered her a sensible sort of girl; still, she might.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fitchett of Tweed spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. John July.

Mrs. Gardner of Crookston spent a few days last week with Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

A number from here attended a social at Halloway last Friday night.

Mr. E. Bennett and Miss Pearl Bennett were visiting in Stirling one day last week.

No service in the Eggleton church on account of the Quarterly services at West Huntington.

A number from here attended the Quarterly and reception services at West Huntington on Sunday.

The exceedingly dry weather is making the farmers look serious.

Mr. Paul Twidley of Crookston spent Sunday at Mr. Gee's Clarke's.

Young gentlemen who come to see the fair ladies of our town should not bring maple sugar to church.

The Provincial Government will erect monument to Sir Oliver Mowat.

The directors of the Dominion Exhibition have decided that horse-racing in front of the grand stand be discontinued.

Mr. J. V. Teetzel, K.C., of Hamilton, has been appointed to the High Court of Ontario, Common Pleas Division, in place of the late Mr. Justice Lount.

The differences between the G. T. R. and C. P. R. and their trackmen have been adjusted satisfactorily, the companies agreeing to grant an increase.

Sir Oliver Mowat's will has been entered for probate. It disposes of an estate valued at \$15,000, \$40,000 in real estate, \$32,000 in life insurance, and the remainder personal property.

Just before the Umbria sailed from New York an infernal machine in working order and containing 100 pounds of dynamite was found on the pier. It was thrown into the water just in time to prevent an explosion which would have caused great loss of life.

Mail advises say hundreds of people are dying of famine in Kwangsi province, China. Rebellion is growing, the poor being driven to violence to obtain food. Women and children are being sold by the famine-stricken people. Missionaries are aiding thousands.

The recent session of the United States Congress was noteworthy for some moral legislation that will have immediate and far-reaching effects. Take, for instance, the Gillet-Lodge Act forbidding United States citizens to sell liquor or opium in Pacific islands having no civilized government, the prohibition of liquor-selling in the Capitol building, and in all immigrant stations, and the appointment of six women as inspectors of immigration, with a view to the breaking up of the systematic importation of girls for immoral purposes.

In addition to this, a half a million dollars was granted to be used in the establishment of amusement rooms and gymnasiums for the military, to take the place of the canteens, abolished a couple of years ago. This is a good record for a session's legislation towards bettering social conditions.

There was something intensely characteristic of the two Royal visitors respectively who waited a few days ago on Leo XIII. in his Vatican Palace.

King Edward VII. of the United Kingdom, the democratic occupant of the oldest throne in Christendom, landed from his yacht at Rome, visited the King of Italy without ostentation, and drove from the British Legation to the Vatican all but unattended and absolutely without display. Two or three days afterward his nephew, the German Emperor, with the very maximum of show, paid a visit to the same distinguished person, starting from the German Embassy. The difference here shown runs through all their movements. Uncle and nephew are good friends, but the latter has enough of official dignity to furnish half a dozen royal relatives. The Emperor is protected by the law of *lese majeste*; any proposal that the King should be similarly shielded would provoke his good-natured laughter.

The best a man ever did ought not to be the standard for the rest of his life.

Courtship is merely the preliminary skirmish before the regular battle begins.

There is no rest for the wicked; and the righteous are not troubled with a surplus of it.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone, and never will be.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Many a man who is the architect of his own fortune finds the structure has an imposing entrance, but no way of getting up stairs.

The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder—a waif, a nothing—a no man. Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.

EXECUTOR'S

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BOUTLTON ELLIOTT, deceased, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute of Ontario, Chap. 12, Sec. 33, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Edward Flock of Timmins, Ontario, deceased, and the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, A. D. 1902, or on or before the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1903, a statement in writing of their manner of securing payment.

Patents taken through Munro & Co. receive special notice, with a copy of the patent.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 225 E. St., Washington, D. C.

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Patents taken through Munro & Co. receive special notice, with a copy of the patent.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest

circulation of any scientific journal.

Fancy work, dressmaking, economics, fancy

work, millinery, etc., etc., \$1.00 for latest copy.

Lady agents wanted. Handwriting required.

Stylets, Reeds, Brushes, Up-to-date

Perfect-fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL CO., 113-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

10¢ AND 15¢

C.E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Cough, Cold and Diseases Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in the for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25 cents.

For sale by C. E. Parker.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Open every day and evening.

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GRADUATE OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
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of Women in Gestation, Medical Licensee Illinois State Board of Health, and Member
of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of
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Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
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MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.
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formerly occupied by G. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room
Courtier block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
Medical College, now at Stirling.
professionally the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
the modern improvements known to Dentists
in the treatment of tooth extraction and
preservation of the natural teeth
Rooms at Scott House.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-cigarette law will pass this session, and that their importation, manufacture, and sale will be absolutely prohibited. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been doing all they can to support the bill, and the proposal has already passed the House in resolution form.

EVERYONE CAN HELP THE CONSUMPTIVE.

The New Free Consumptive Hospital Will Admit Consumptives Absolutely Without Charge.

The appeal made on behalf of the new Free Consumptive Hospital, built under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association—the first Free Consumptive Hospital in Canada—is one that touches closely the heart-strings of every man, woman, and child the broad Dominion over. Where is the community, far or near, without its sufferers from this dread white plague? We are all interested in bringing these relief and returning them to health, family, and active citizenship again.

One important step in this direction has been taken in the erection of the new Free Consumptive Hospital, due to the benefice of two Toronto citizens, and which is now nearly completed. When the workmen go out of the building, and that will be almost immediately, all that is wanted to make it ready to receive the consumptive is that it be supplied with beds and other furnishings appointments, no charge whatever being made for admittance.

The National Sanitarium Association are already carrying too heavy a debt, but the way is open for anyone to help in raising the \$10,000 needed for this purpose. The sum is not a large one. Ten thousand individual contributions of \$1.00 each out of a population of nearly 6,000,000 people would accomplish this end. Some, of course, with their hearts racked by the sufferings of relatives, friends, or fellow-citizens, will, out of their abundance, do better than \$1.00. Fifty dollars will furnish a bed. What is needed is that the amount be raised quickly, that the many knocking at the doors of the National Sanitarium Association may find a place open for them.

Contributions for this purpose, \$1.00 or more, will be received by Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lampert Ave., Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front St. West, Toronto; or the National Trust Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King St. East, Toronto. Fifty dollars will furnish a

WHY YOUR HELP.

Reasons Urged for Helping the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

In the letters being received by Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Mr. W. J. Gage and other trustees of the National Sanitarium Association, containing contributions for the furnishing of the new Free Hospital for Consumptives in Muskoka, some very forcible reasons are given why this work should be completed with the least possible delay.

The fact that so many are waiting for admittance to the free hospital—those whom death may overtake if too great delay is experienced—is perhaps the most urgent of all reasons for opening the doors of the Free Consumption Hospital quickly.

The splendid record of the work done in the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium—the many cures effected and the many helped to new life—is evidence that the Association is working along right lines.

But of the letters: Mr. H. P. Dwight, in sending a contribution of \$100, says—"I have had special opportunities of knowing of the good that has been done by means of the Muskoka Sanatorium, and I feel that it is only right to state that it is hardly possible to conceive of any enterprise in the Dominion more worthy of support and encouragement." A prominent Toronto manufacturer, who stipulated that his name should not be used, and enclosing \$50, says—"I wish you great success, and on behalf of the whole community, for whom you are so strenuously and practically working, I offer you sincere thanks."

A citizen of one of our northern towns, who has opportunity from time to time to study conditions in Gravenhurst, sends \$50, and writes—"We often speak of the good work in which you are engaged, and often while at Gravenhurst we had an opportunity of seeing some of the benefits of the same. May God prosper you in your noble work is our sincere wish." Crossley and Hunter, the well-known evangelists, in sending their cheque for \$50 from their home in St. Thomas on New Year's Day, say—"We feel confident that if people could visit the Sanatorium that has been in existence for years, and become impressed, as we were by our visit, as to the excellence and necessity of the institution and the good work that is being done, they would feel it a most desirable opportunity and a rare joy to have a share in furnishing the new Free Hospital."

These letters might be largely multiplied. They all tell the one story of the practical and helpful character of the methods adopted to assist the consumptive to health. The new hospital draws very nearly to completion. Within a few weeks it will be safe to announce that workmen are entirely out of the building, so generously given by two Toronto citizens. Furnishing and equipping is the immediate work. Whilst the trustees feel grateful for the hearty responses in many ways to their appeal, yet much larger sums must be secured in order to furnish and equip so that patients can be at once admitted. Contributions, large or small, will help to this end, and the hope is that the response will be prompt. The sum of \$50 will furnish a bed. Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lampert Avenue, Toronto; Mr. W. J. Gage, 54 Front Street West, Toronto; or to the National Trust Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King Street East, Toronto.

DISTRESSING CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Four of One Family Pass Away—Last Daughter Now Ill.

A Toronto clergyman tells of a family in his congregation, which consisted of the mother and five children—the father being dead—four of whom in a few years have fallen victims to consumption and died. And now the fifth, a daughter, who is employed in the office of a wholesaler, and who has been the one source of support to the mother, is obliged to leave her work, realizing that she also—mainly, it is believed, as a result of nursing her brothers and sisters—has contracted this dread disease. Kind friends are interesting themselves in the case, but the difficulty met with is to send her to a place where the proper care and treatment will be given.

It is for such cases as this—and there is hardly a clergyman in any city who is not constantly meeting such appeals—that the new Free Consumptive Hospital, under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association, is being built. The people of Canada as a whole must feel grateful to Mr. W. J. Gage and the executors of the late Hart A. Massey, who out of their own funds have erected this building. But before it can be occupied it must be furnished with beds and other proper furnishings and appointments. The National Sanitarium Association, already carrying a heavy debt, are not able to furnish the new building so generously placed at their disposal, and are appealing to citizens generally the Dominion over for \$10,000 for this purpose.

It does not need the suggestion that this is a charitable act which the public are fully awakened to the widespread character of consumption, and also to the fact, as demonstrated by the best medical authorities, that when this disease is taken hold of in its early stages it is as much as any other disease, curable. The new hospital, just as soon as the money is raised to meet the furnishings, will be ready to receive fifty patients, free of charge, even their railway fare will not be a tax upon them.

Chief Justice Sir Wm. R. Meredith, 4 Lampert Ave., Toronto, has kindly consented to receive contributions for the Free Consumptive Hospital; or they can be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 54 Front St. West, Toronto; or to the National Trust Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King St. East, Toronto.

Contributions for this purpose, \$1.00 or more, will be received by Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lampert Ave., Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front St. West, Toronto; or National Trust Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King St. East, Toronto. Fifty dollars will furnish a

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

By RICHARD BARKER SHELTON

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ceived the idea of following in his father's footsteps and daily practiced his speeches before the pier glass in the tiny parlor. And so between the man, to whom life meant nothing, and the child, to whose starved life the sole ideal was martyrdom, there sprang up a great and deep affection.

They were sitting together one afternoon when Sumner suddenly leaned forward and slapped his knee unphatically.

"Say, little graven image!" he often referred thus to Howard Roger—"I don't believe you ever were a boy."

"I don't know that I ever was."

Howard Roger politely acquiesced.

"Ever go to a ball game?"

Howard Roger shook his head.

"When I was your age," said Sumner with half closed eyes, "I used to be a remedy for a disease that appears in one corner of the eye. There are three or four species growing all around the Mediterranean as well as in the islands, chiefly on the hot, dry, sandy plains near the sea. They flourish even on the scorched volcanic soils, in strange contrast to their arid and barren surroundings, showing that the vital principle in them is unusually energetic and proof against extremes of heat.

"Oh!" Howard Roger was drinking in every word, his eyes as big as saucers.

"See here," Sumner said quickly, "you've done me no end of good these past few weeks, and to show you I appreciate it I'm going to teach you to be a boy. I'm going to show you what a ball game is like. I'm going to teach you to catch trout and suckers. We'll have a bandit camp, and I'll show you how to roast eggs and broil bacon on a stick. No, by George, we won't wait for that! We'll begin now. John," he called to the orderly, "go out and get an air rifle and some slugs."

When the orderly came back, Sumner and Howard Roger were sitting by the open window, and Sumner, pointing to some sparrows on a neighboring roof, was explaining it "would not kill 'em, but just make 'em jump."

He took the air rifle, gave the orderly a handful of cigars and told him to go out and enjoy himself.

It was growing dusk when the orderly returned. As he mounted the stair a peal of laughter from Sumner greeted his ear, and the shrill treble of Howard Roger's voice excitedly exclaimed:

"I hit him! I hit him! See him jump? Ten to three that makes it. Oh, I say, Sunny, I've got you trummed to death!"

"Mutual benefit society, it seems to me," the orderly observed to himself as he went below to finish his cigar.

Actors Under King William III.

How summarily actors and managers were dealt with in the days of King William III. is shown by the petition of Alexander Davenant and others, dated Dec. 19, 1691, which has been found among the historical documents of the house of lords. These "shakers and adventurers in the playhouse"—this seems to have reference to the Dorset Garden theater in Whitefriars—set forth that Lord Longueville, having complained of being assaulted, together with his servants, by the guard at this famous playhouse in the course of what seems to have been a rather serious fracas, the king had given orders at the desire of the peers that no soldiers should be on duty there for the future and that the players should be "suspended from acting till they had begged pardon for the affront."

The house had also, it appears, vindicated its dignity, thus outraged in the person of one of its members, by ordering a sergeant and a soldier to be sent to the gatehouse at Whitehall, then used as a prison. The petitioners having humbly solicited the "removal of the suspension upon them" and promised to "do their best to prevent the like miscarriage for the future," it is officially noted that "the suspension on the players was removed" and that "on Dec. 20 the sergeant and soldier were on petition released."—London Standard.

It Worked Out Badly.

There is such a thing as carrying the discount business too far, as the smart advertising agent of a new publication discovered.

"As I understand," said the merchant, "your rate is \$50 a page for a single insertion and you deduct 1 cent from this rate for each additional insertion?"

"That is correct," replied the agent. "The total rate decreases by 1 cent for each insertion contracted for after the first," he went on to explain. "If you agree to take it ten times, there will be nine insertions after the first, and you will get 9 per cent off the rate. In other words, you will only have to pay \$45.50 each time."

"The idea commands itself to me," said the merchant thoughtfully, "and if you will stick to that plan I will be glad to make a contract with you to use a full page for 101 consecutive issues."

The agent was jubilant until he thought it over. Then he wasn't. This discount business can be carried too far.

French Cooking.

French economy is a fact. The soup often has no meat. All water in which vegetables are boiled is saved, to appear on the table as soup. The water is salted, but is not thickerened, and the soup is nothing more nor less than the water which the "extravagant" American housewife throws out. The German cook saves it, too, but she turns it into a most palatable soup by adding flour and butter cooked together, seasonings and bits of the vegetable. Never can the traveler forget the thin, tasteless, inedible slops served in various parts of France as soup. The water, misnamed as soup, forms the course of the dinner. Then comes the vegetable in a cream sauce or dressed with oil, or as a salad, with oil and vinegar. Perhaps a bit of meat may precede the vegetable, and after the salad will come a sweet. This is when things go well. The common people have less.—Exchange.

Sicilian Grass.

In Sicily there is a wild grass which, when ripe at the end of summer, is gathered by the peasants, tied in bundles and set on fire, not, however, to be consumed, but for a mere scorching. The flame flies rapidly through the light bushes and heard of the plant and leaves the seeds slightly roasted, in which state they are eaten with considerable relish by numbers of the rural population.

The botanical name of this Sicilian grass is negligo, or gouteyere, the Greeks having believed it to be a remedy for a disease that appears in one corner of the eye. There are three or four species growing all around the Mediterranean as well as in the islands, chiefly on the hot, dry, sandy plains near the sea. They flourish even on the scorched volcanic soils, in strange contrast to their arid and barren surroundings, showing that the vital principle in them is unusually energetic and proof against extremes of heat.

"A Honest Action.

"Do not bite off a bigger piece than you can chew," is a homely axiom that it is safe to heed which expresses in language more forcible perhaps than elegant a vital truth. But although we all know the misery of undertaking too much, of having more care upon us than we know how to manage, why is it that we, over and over again, place ourselves in this uncomfortable position? How easy it would be to gauge our powers and our arts at their right values and act accordingly if we only would—but it is forever the same old story.

We stupidly pile up burdens upon our shoulders that are absolutely senseless, but that after a time weigh as heavily as Sindbad the Sailor's Old Man of the Sea. In nine cases out of ten people live beyond their strength and beyond their income and what a waste of vital power that means, what depression and carking care!

Mosquitoes and Sounds.

A doctor, writing from Port of Spain, Trinidad, to a medical journal, tells of his experiments with mosquitoes. He says that one of his childish amusements when playing with his companions in the early evening was to strike a note that would attract the insects. As he remembers, the most alluring sound was a continuous "coo" sung in a medium key, which was quickly changed to "ah" in a lower tone and dwelt on in the same way. The effect on the mosquitoes was magical. Their singing would quickly increase in volume, and they would immediately attack the faces of the children, who, strange to say, enjoyed the sport. But the mosquitoes did not enjoy it long, for their love of music afforded an excellent opportunity of killing them.

He Knew Himself.

A friend once took a reformed gambler to a religious meeting. The preacher devoted a large part of his discourse to remarks reflecting upon the past life of the gambler. The man who had escorted the gambler to the meeting thought it incumbent on him to apologize for introducing him into a place where he would hear himself abused.

"I didn't know that was the way this preacher was going to talk," he said, "or I wouldn't have asked you to come."

"Oh, don't worry about that," was the reply. "There never was a sermon worth a cuss that didn't hit me some-where."

An Odd Advertisement.

The sudden popularity some years ago of Mr. Shorthouse's book, "John Inglesant," is attributed to an odd incident. "Mr. Gladstone," says the London Express, "was sitting to a photographer and holding in his hand a copy of 'John Inglesant.' The gold lettering on the cover caught the light, and the title showed clearly in the photograph. The likeness of the great statesman proved a very popular one, and its circulation broadcast over the country led to a widespread demand for the book."

Church Nods.

"Didn't the minister feel it when so many in the congregation fell asleep during the sermon?"

"Oh, no. It encouraged him to keep on."

"How so?"

"Why, he was egotistical enough to think they were nodding approval at what he said."

Tame Trout.

An English gentleman had some trout in a piece of water close to his front door. On one occasion he held a worm near the surface of the water. A large trout jumped at the worm and, seizing hold of his fingers, cut them to the bone with its teeth by its own weight.

Understood.

Linzee—There's nothing I like better than hard work.

Morris—There's nothing you like better when somebody else is doing it.

Linzee—That's understood. I hope you didn't think I was such a fool as to like to do hard work myself, or any other kind, for that matter.

The Work of Importance.

The world's a stage, most truly.

But greatly would it rest us if we could tell for certain

The curtain is asbestos

Where the Line's Drawn.

Freeman—Surely a man can say what he pleases about his own.

Hopecock—Not if it's his own mother-in-law.

The Work's Exception.

Where some unlucky man falls down

It seems like jolly fun.

Unless fall then there comes a frown

You're the unlucky one.

Hope, Ever Hope.

He (sighs)—A society belle

should have the right ring.

She (de-murely)—Well, I have hopes.

Again Our Queer Language.

"Why so?"

"Because of sickness I had to send my shorthand writer home yesterday."

"Well?"

"That left me shorthanded."

WHAT ADVERTISING CAN DO

How Two Fortunes Were Made in the United States.

In 1880 P. T. Barnum, the great showman, journeyed to the Pacific coast to visit a relative. On his way back east he stopped at Kansas City, to see the great Barnum & Bailey show that was then exhibiting in that city. The then press agent of the Barnum & Bailey show, Bert Davis, introduced to Mr. Barnum the editors of the local dailies at the former's hotel. In the course of the conversation which naturally followed Mr. Barnum said:

"Gentlemen, Mr. Bailey tells me that my presence at the performances of the Barnum & Bailey circus is worth \$5,000 a day to the show. If this is true, it is known in every town, city and hamlet; it has become a household word throughout the country. Now, gentlemen, all of this was done by newspapermen, all of this was done by newspapermen, and if advertising can make a name worth \$5,000 a day, what is it that advertising can't do?"

Before Peats, the wall paper man, died in 1902 he was at the head of a mammoth paper concern doing a business of \$15,000,000 a year. Yet in 1891 Peats was running a small establishment for the sale of wall paper to the retail trade on Madison street, Chicago. What was the secret of his wonderful advance in the wall paper business in comparatively so short a time?

Before Peats induced him to experiment with printers' ink. The result was profitable.

A newspaper man in 1892 induced him to experiment with printers' ink. The result was that he could have too much of a good thing, so he increased his advertising appropriation and as his profits doubled he doubled his space in the newspapers and

Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale
of the
Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVI.

It was the morning of my second day in Naples, and no news had reached me of Kennard, or of the man from whose dagger his meteor-like dash through the railway carriage at Pisa had saved me. I had put up at the Hotel Victoria on the Pantheon Quay, whence I could watch the blue waters of the beautiful Gulf for the coming of the Queen of Night, and all through the day after my arrival I had been thrown into a fever every time the smoke of an incoming steamer appeared on the horizon. But I was doomed to disappointment: none of the vessels entering harbor proved to be the graceful craft which the detective had called a "murder-trap."

My impatience was becoming almost unbearable. Not only did I chafe against the delay in the arrival of the ship, but I feared from Kennard's absence that some harm had befallen him, and that unaided I should never be able to cope with the difficulties that beset me. Acting on the advice he had given, I had abandoned disguise and restored my own garments before engaging a room at the hotel, and I was beginning to consider whether my best course would not be to confide my position and anxiety to the English Consul, in the hope that he would be more helpful than his colleague at Genoa. Once I put on my cap to go to the Consulate, but the thought of the stone cell at the Convent of Santa Lucia overcame me, and I turned again to vainly scanning the sky-line beyond the Bay.

In the ordinary course the Queen of Night should have arrived at Naples early on the previous day, as the weather was fine and calm the delay was quite inexplicable. It was now eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so that she was nearly thirty hours overdue, which, unless something had happened, was out of all proportion to any legitimate detention in so short a voyage. To my other anxieties began to be added wild thoughts of collisions, fire, shipwrecks, and a hundred other perils of the deep.

At last I reached such a pitch that to stay kicking my heels about the hotel and staring out to sea was no longer possible to me. I decided to go down to the quays and endeavor to find some one who could aid my inquiries by interpreting for me, and glad to be up and doing anything I sallied forth at once. Passing through the Via Gioia, I chance to notice a name over a doorway which filled me with a sudden inspiration—the name of the agent whom Nathan had mentioned as his correspondent in Naples, one Signor Girolamo Volpe. If any one in the city was likely to be able to give news of the ship, this was the man, and at all risks I determined to try him.

I say all risks, because there was every probability that if he knew who I was he would serve my enemies rather than myself by taking steps to curtail my liberty. Vizard, still a free agent, having seen me on my way south, would have been certain to apprise their correspondent of the fact, with instructions to throw obstacles in my way, if nothing worse, and it would not therefore be safe to make inquiry in my own name and person. As I was still wearing the mercantile uniform to which I had gone ashore at Genoa, I went first to a clothier's and bought a ready-made tourist suit, changing into it, by permission of the proprietor, in a room behind the shop. Then, having given instructions for my uniform to be sent to the hotel, I returned to the Via Gioia.

The offices of Mr. Girolamo Volpe, though in a large and handsome building, were not themselves on a lordly scale, consisting, so far as I was able to judge during my brief acquaintance with them, of a couple of rooms on the ground floor just inside the main entrance. Assuming

the counter, but the back part of the room was mostly hidden from view by a portable Japanese screen between five and six feet high.

"You act as agents for the owners of the steamer Queen of Night?" I asked of the clerk, who came forward with alacrity.

"Yes, sir—Mr. Volpe is agent,"

was the reply which promised a sufficient knowledge of English for my purpose.

"Then where the devil is the ship?" I proceeded, adopting the manner of the irascible Briton on his travels. "Here have I been waiting for her ever since yesterday morning. I was unable to join her in London, so came across the Continent to join her here for the rest of the trip. The delay is very annoying."

At that moment I caught sight of the shining top of a bald head, raised an inch above the screen, as if some one behind it were changing his position. It disappeared so quickly as not to distract my attention from the clerk's reply.

"It is most unfortunate, sir, that you should be so discomfited," he said. "I regret very much that there can be no booking for you Queen of Night from Naples. After leaving Genoa she call for orders at Leghorn, and receive instructions by cable from the owners to proceed to Cagliari in Sardinia, whence she goes direct to Alexandria. She not come to Naples at all."

This was terrible news, and I was so overcome that I nearly betrayed myself. The villains had evidently arranged that she should call at Leghorn, so that Zavertal could be informed whether I was still safely out of the way at the Convent. In this case they could, without risk of complications, carry out the original programme of visiting Naples; but if anything should have gone wrong with their plans with regard to the quieting of myself, pursuit on my part was to be stalled off by the simple process of avoiding the port where I should expect to find the ship. The latter contingency had occurred, and by this time the Queen of Night must be nearing Cagliari, whence in a few hours she would start for Alexandria, and commence that portion of the voyage over which hung the foreshadowing of such dreadful mystery.

Collecting sense enough to hurl a few anathemas at the clerk, I left the office and walked slowly back to the hotel. One ray of comfort was alone granted to me. I remembered that Pisa, where Kennard and Vizard had both so mysteriously disappeared, was the junction with the short line running to Leghorn, and reflected that if Vizard had got on board there the detective would have the chance of doing so too. I hoped frantically that he had availed himself of it, and that his non-communication with me was due to his having gone to those who needed his protection so much more urgently. This thought, however, though it lifted a little of my load, did not compensate for being left high and dry where I was powerless myself to aid; and directly I reached the hotel I inquired if there were any boats leaving for Cagliari which would give me a chance of catching up the Queen of Night before she sailed. Again I met with a rebuff. The day was Thursday. The steamer for Sardinia would not leave till Saturday.

I went up to my room, well-nigh in despair, and racked with doubt whether I had better go to the Consulate or try the Italian police authorities. I had nearly, after my last experience, decided in favor of the latter, when a waiter knocked at the door and said that a signor—an English signor—was inquiring for me below. Who my visitor could be, unless it was either Kennard or Vizard, I had no idea, but, glad at the prospect of my sort of chance from

blank inaction, I gave orders for him to be instantly shown up. Half a minute later I was more mystified than ever, for on the individual who had entered, I had certainly never set eyes before. He was a tall, rather dissipated looking, shabbily-dressed man, whose nationality at first sight would have been a mystery if it had not been announced.

Stranger though he was, there was something about him as he entered that struck a recent chord in my memory, and I scrutinized him more closely to see if I was confronted with yet another disguise. But the notion was no sooner formed than it was dispelled by the discovery of what had seemed familiar in him. It was the shining top of his dome-shaped bald head which had recalled the bald head seen by me an hour before over the screen in Volpe's office, and suspicious as I was growing of everything and everybody, I recognized that it would be ridiculous to assume that it was the same.

He advanced into the room smiling and rubbing his hands, and the moment he opened his mouth he chased away all inclination to confound him with any one else.

"I come from Mr. Kennard," he said. "I saw him in Leghorn yesterday morning shortly before he went aboard the Queen of Night, and he took advantage of my being a fellow-countryman of yours to entrust me with a message to you. He said I should probably find you at one of the hotels facing the bay."

"Pray sit down, sir, and make yourself comfortable," I said, wheeling a chair for him. "I have been most anxious about Mr. Kennard, and at my wits' end as to how to communicate with him. Did he say anything of the circumstances under which we parted at Pisa?"

"Not a word—and for the reason

that there was no time," replied my visitor. "I made Mr. Kennard's acquaintance quite casually in a hotel at Leghorn ten minutes before he was going on board. Finding that I was coming on to Naples, no asked me to make inquiries for you in the hotels along the sea-front, and to tell you in these words that the ship's programme having been altered he thought it best to go in her, especially as he had ascertained that a certain person—you would understand who—had gone on board.

He concluded by begging me to urge you to join him at Cagliari, even if you had to hire a special boat to get there, as he had every hope at that port of bringing matters to an issue and of inducing certain mutual friends, I think he said, to leave the ship."

This was good news indeed. The person alluded to as having gone on board at Leghorn was, evidently Vizard, but neither he nor Zavertal

would be half so dangerous with the detective at hand to watch their every move. A great deal would depend, however, on whether he was

on board in his own character, or still successfully disguised as the old American General, and I questioned my visitor as to how Mr. Kennard was dressed.

"You require proof of my having met Mr. Kennard?" he said, showing at once by his manner that he had put upon my question a construction I had not intended it to bear.

For it is well known that the sense of smell depends for its appreciation upon the deposit upon the delicate membranes of the nose of infinitesimal minute particles thrown off by the odorous object.

Some substances smell not at all.

That is because they either throw off no such particles, or because the particles which they do emit are not of a nature to affect the olfactory membranes.

Among flowers this is the case particularly. Some have no odor;

they fall into the class of substances just described. The smell of others is unpleasant because they throw off particles which are obnoxious to the membranes, and the latter rebel.

The so-called fragrant flowers,

notably the rose, the violet and the carnation, literally tickle the olfactory membranes to sense of pleasure and enjoyment, though it is

worthy of note that some persons

abhor the scent of certain flowers

that to the majority of mankind

smell deliciously fragrant.

If, then, these odorous particles

have such lively action upon

the nasal membranes, it certainly

does not appear strange that when

inhaled, as they must be at times,

they should have an injurious effect upon the membranes of the throat, which are at least as sensitive as those of the nose. It re-

quires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the inha-

ling of perfumes, therefore, might seriously interfere with an operatic singer's powers, which are so keenly dependent upon the perfect condition of the laryngeal membrane.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "for it would be hard to meet with such a reception after going to the expense of considerable time and trouble to do a service to strangers. I am sorry to say that I suffer from shortness of sight, and did not take particular notice of your friend's costume. By the way, allow me to rectify an omission—I should have introduced myself on entering. My name is Matthew Mayfield. I am a missionary working among the English sailors who frequent Italian ports."

I should certainly never have

guessed Mr. Mayfield's profession

from his appearance, though I had

had enough experience of longshore

preachers to know that they do not

necessarily wear purple and fine linen.

The disclosure of his avocation in-

spired me with a new idea, and I

promptly asked him if he knew of

any private boat on the point of

sailing for Cagliari, or which could

be chartered for that purpose at a

moderate figure. I had taken the

precaution on the previous day to

wire home to the bankers who had

my modest savings in their charge

and that they had cabled back a credit

of two hundred pounds for me to

their local agents. I was willing,

if possible, to spend every penny of

it in getting to Cagliari.

But Mr. Mayfield shook his head.

"A sailing vessel could easily be

procured at a small sum to put you

across to the island, but it would

not take less than two and a half

days under the most favorable con-

ditions of wind and tide. That,

I understand, would be too late to

catch the Queen of Night. There are

no small steamers here disengaged

which could be got ready for sea at

such short notice."

Possessing the top of his shining

head with a red handkerchief, he rose

as if to go, then flopped down in

his chair again, tapping his forehead and knitting his brows with

the air of a man who was trying

to remember. "Yes, it was this

evening," he said aloud to himself

at last. "My dear sir," he went

on, "it is just possible that I may

be of assistance to you after all,

but I am over-tired."

"About eleven o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am over-

come by a feeling of sleepiness, no

matter where I am—at the opera, at

a dinner-party, wherever I may be,

this dreadful sensation comes over

me. I have suffered from it now for

five weeks, and no remedy has seemed

to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescrip-

tion that will prevent it from over-

coming you ever again," said the

doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but

when she looked at the slip of paper

the doctor gave her, her face clouded.

"He has written:

"Bed from ten at night till seven

the next morning. Repeat dose once

in twenty-four hours, whenever

symptoms recur."

dina, where he has been shooting while he came to Naples to rest. I think you can induce Captain Dicey to give you a passage on the quiet—for a ten-pound note or so."

"He shall have twenty if he will

pay me more. I will get me there before the Queen of Night leaves. Will you see him, Mr. Mayfield? Please me under an eternal obligation?"

"I will go at once," was the re-

sponse vouchsafed to us poor laborers in the vineyard to help our fellow-countrymen in their need. It is now nearly one. Expect me back in an hour from now."

And he went out, leaving me

wondering at the combination of so much disinterested goodness with an extremely unprepossessing exterior.

(To Be Continued.)

PERFUMES AND THE VOICE.

Students of Singing Warned to Be Aware of Scents.

Girls and others who take singing lessons are experiencing the inconveniences sometimes attached to science's discoveries. Those teachers follow assiduously the latest wrinkles from Paris have been instructed that in future they must rigorously abstain from the use of perfumes, and the wearing of odorous flowers. Needless to say, many have rebelled.

The new regulation has been evolved by the Parisian professors of vocal music, following the results of certain experiments and observations made by French scientists. According to a well-known teacher of singing in that city, who is endeavoring to make his pupils live up to the new rule, the experiments, which were principally undertaken at the request of the teachers, have proved that all strong perfumes are injurious to the delicate membranes of the throat.

Not only does this apply to the concentrated essences that come in bottles, but even to the fragrant odors that issue from the flowers themselves. The violet's perfume, according to the experiments made with the laryngoscope, is, perhaps, the most injurious of all, and the wearing of bunches of these single and proverbially modest flowers has been strictly forbidden to all who are anxious to cultivate their voices.

Prima donnas and other operatic singers have been cautioned concerning the dangers that lurk hidden in their corsage bouquets, and it is probable that they will no longer show their appreciation of the magnificent floral tributes which ardent admirers delight in showering upon them, by ostentatiously nestling their faces among the dainty blossoms, and assuming an air of ecstatic bliss.

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15,000 ROLLS OF BARGAINS. THE GREATEST WALL PAPER SALE ever held in Hastings County.

PARKER'S New Wall Paper Rooms Next Door to the Drug Store.

A Wall Paper Sale of New, Fresh and Up-to-date Papers.

This is no Remnant Sale, but all the Latest Styles, Patterns and Colorings. All our very newest papers will be included in the Sale—New Stripe Effects, New Yellows and Gold, and new ideas in Three Paper Effects will be shown.

As our stock of Wall Paper has grown too large for our Wall Paper rooms we have placed it on the ground floor for convenience to our customers and ourselves.

We have made this a special department and with competent and obliging men in charge we will be pleased to show you our stock at any time.

Prices start at 3c. roll and a general discount on all lines.

Remember we pay the highest price for Eggs.

Watch our ad. for prices.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The Best AXLE GREASE in the World

Every box
marked
"FRASER."
Buy no other.

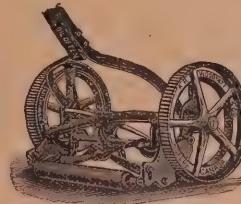


For—
Omnibuses,
Carriages,
Waggons,
Drays and
Threshing
Machines.

LAWN MOWERS.

A full line at close prices.

Grass Catchers,
Garden Hose,
Garden Shears.



SEEDS. SEEDS.

Everything in GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. We make a specialty of these. Two of our Leaders:

Simmer's Improved Danish Sugar Beet has produced the largest specimen and crop ever grown.

Hall's "Westbury" Purple Top Swede Turnip is the most productive.

H. & J. WARREN,
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO., KOKOK, IOWA.



The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey,

HERMIT,

Record 218, Public Trial 218, Reg. No. 3923. Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable Sire of Don Diago 217, Peacock 218; and others with records of 230 and better.

He is a fine stallion and is now in service Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, Lawton's Hotel, Lindsay; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUFELT, in charge.

FRED PEAKE, Manager.

Blacksmith & Repair Shop.

As I have opened a Blacksmith Shop on Church Street opposite Baptist Church, I am prepared to do all horse shoeing and general repairing at any time.

R. B. JONES.

Seed Corn, Early Fortune and Early Ohio Potatoes for sale.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,

Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

COURT OF REVISION.

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber, in said village on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903,

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining complaints against the assessment for the current year, and all persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.

NOTICE.
A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANK-HARRIS Agent.

Stirling, May 6, 1903.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three-lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75 cents per line, or larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 2c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom... 10:30 a.m.
Mail & Ex. 6:45 p.m. Accom... 8:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Oliver and family left on Wednesday for a two weeks' visit with friends in Perth. They will spend a short time here.

The weather has been very favorable for seeding, and nearly all farmers have finished, and many have most of their planting done also.

Jas. Gullett was placed under arrest here yesterday by the village constable, A. Godfrey. He is charged with committing a theft from Dr. Jones, of Marmora.

Bluestone, Paris Green and Hellebore at close prices.—PARKER'S Drug Store.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday eighteen factories offered 556 boxes of white and 125 colored. 85 were sold at 11 cents, 45 at 11 1/2 cents and 45 at 11 1/4. There are 27 factories in the syndicate.

While returning from church on Sunday evening Mrs. E. Chambers met with quite a severe injury, caused by a careless young man from the Oak Hills on a bicycle. He did not stop to see what injuries he had caused.

Correspondents should always sign their names, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Otherwise their communications may find their way to the waste basket. Will "A Friend," Hoard's Station, please call.

The Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, Stirling Circuit, at the official meeting on Monday last unanimously passed a resolution appreciative of the labors of the Rev. J. C. Bell during the past year, and desiring his return for another year.

The time of the evening service in the Methodist Church, Stirling, has been changed from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. This has been done at the request of those from outside the village, and services will be held at the last mentioned hour from now till the middle of September.

FOR SALE—on easy terms, or to rent, house now occupied by undersigned.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

A poet gets off the following—Tell me ye winds that round about my pathway roar, do you know some quiet spot where wives clear house no more; a lone, sequestered, leafydale, an island ocean gift, where life is not one ceaseless fight with cobwebs and with dirt; where only nature's carpet spreads beneath the tired feet, and whither men are never compelled its emerald folds to beat? The light breeze fanned my head and face and said: "Beat on, there's no such place."

Mr. Richard T. Porter, of Huntingdon, whose illness we noticed a couple of weeks ago, died on Thursday last. The funeral took place at Thomasburg on Saturday, and was very largely attended. He was a member of the Orange Order, the I.O.O.F., and the A.O.U.W., and all three societies were represented in the funeral procession. He was a member of the County Council, and held in high esteem by the members of that body. He was only about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family of five children. Mr. W. S. Martin and Mr. F. B. Parker, of this village, attended the funeral.

The Fax-Chamber Concert given in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was attended by a good audience and all were greatly pleased with the programmes given by this high-class company. Mrs. F. T. Chambers (contralto) has a superb voice and showed herself to have few equals as a solo singer. Mr. Chambers as a tenor singer is without doubt the best that has ever appeared before a Stirling audience. Mr. Walter Hungerford is highly accomplished as a pianist. Mr. Jas. Fox (humorist) in his comic songs, took the house by storm and was heartily encored each time he appeared. This company can be said to be one of the best which has ever visited this town, and we understand they have been asked to give another concert here in the near future.

A pretty home wedding occurred at the home of Mr. A. J. Thompson, near Hoard's Station, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, April 22nd, when his youngest daughter, Frances W. was united in marriage to Mr. Hector M. Whitton, of Lindsay, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Burnbrae. The bride was handsomely attired in a dress of white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbon, and a chiffon veil with a bridal wreath. A cousin of the bride, Miss Edith Forrest, of Seymour, was bridesmaid. Mr. Burrel Fanning, of Wellman's, was groomsmen. Miss Eva Anderson, of Wellman's, played the wedding march in her usual charming style. The groom's present to the bride was a gold guard and the bridesmaid a brooch. Her father presented the bride with a handsome gold watch. The presents were numerous and valuable, among them being a handsome silver tea set. One hundred and thirty guests sat down to a bountifully spread table. Menie Band was in attendance and played its part well. The young couple will make their home in Lindsay.

It Sets Them Cold.
Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time.
It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right.
It Does the Work Perfectly.
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chisel, or in any way injurious to the wheel.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly warranted.

SYLVESTER WRIGHT,
General Blacksmith, Stirling.

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Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time.
It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right.
It Does the Work Perfectly.
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chisel, or in any way injurious to the wheel.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 38.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

HATS.



SHIRTS.

HAVE YOU TRIED A
Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are just as good to make them go.

LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:

Neckwear,	Socks,
Collars, Cuffs,	Stockings,
Underwear,	Garters,
Suspenders,	Belts,
Sweaters,	Jerseys,
Smocks,	Overalls,
Pants, Vests,	Working Shirts
Boys' Suits,	Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

As Far as You Can See Him

you can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried them:

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS and MATS in large quantities.

LINOUEUM, 4 yds. wide, extra heavy, \$2.40 yd.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS and TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

The Ladies' friend, Silver Soap, for cleaning Silverware, 10c. cake.

Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantee right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

About Stray Cattle.

The laws of Ontario regarding stray cattle are very definite. In cases where cattle are at large and wander on to the premises of one who is not their owner there are two courses to pursue. So soon as an animal is discovered on a man's premises, he may drive it to the pound and notify the clerk of the municipality, who will attend to its release or disposition, or he may secure it on his own premises and retain it while he is complying with statutory requirements for its disposition, which are these: He must first publish a notice of the presence of such beast on his property in a newspaper issued in his locality, and keep the same running for three consecutive weeks. If the owner fails to claim the animal its custodian must keep it for two months, and if its value exceeds twenty dollars it must be sold, and after all expenses of harboring and sale, which must not exceed twenty dollars, have been deducted, the balance must be handed to the treasurer of the municipality, in case the lawful owner of the animal has not in the meantime been found. If the value of the animal is below twenty dollars it becomes the property of the man on whose premises it has strayed after he has properly advertised its presence. When an animal is claimed and expenses of pasture or feeding are determined, the law makes provision against exorbitant charges. Any person harboring animals which are not his own, and does not advertise their presence, is liable to prosecution, when a heavy fine may be imposed by a justice of the peace.

Glen Ross.

(From our Correspondent)

Mr. J. B. Weaver spent Sunday at Brighton with his daughter, Mrs. Wal-ton Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Waldron of Bay-side, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Down of Murray spent a few days renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackman of Wellman's Corners, and Messrs. Hope and Ridley Mikel of Murray, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKee on Sunday last.

Miss L. M. Anderson, who has been ill with tonsilitis, is recovering.

Mrs. Albert Weaver, who has been very sick, is recovering.

A drive of logs belonging to the Gil-mour Co. has just passed through Glen Ross.

Anson News

(From our Correspondent)

Mrs. Geo. B. Hagerman, who for the past few weeks has been afflicted with rheumatism of the eyes, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Franklin Skinner, brakeman on the G. T. R., made a flying visit to his home on Sunday, May 10th.

Look out for June weddings at Anson.

Our popular young school teacher, Miss Ella Faulkner, who has been suffering from a severe cold, we are glad to say is able to teach again.

Anson is burying one of her old settlers today in the person of Mr. Reuben Hulme.

Mr. H. A. Linton, former agent at Anson station, who has been renewing acquaintances here, sailed for England on the 13th, accompanied by his brother, to visit relatives there.

New buggies are numerous in this vicinity. The young men that have not new ones are not in it with the girls.

Miss Maud Hallett of Fuller is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Wright.

The revivals carried on in the Baptist church here last week were very successful. A number from here will be baptised next Sunday at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Allan Lawrence has been improving his residence by building a new kitchen.

The steamer Bulgaria, of the Hamburg-American Line, has left Boulougne for Canada, with 2,918 passengers for Halifax. All are for Canada except 990, who will go to Baltimore. The steamer has a crew of 125. She has stood out on the 24th, the largest number ever brought across the Atlantic for Halifax on one boat on a single trip.

The Melrose oil well is down to a depth of 1,571 feet, and rapid progress is now being made through formations that are identical with those of the oil bearing localities of Ohio and Indiana. The drillers are within 30 feet of the first oil sand. Of course it is understood that while oil may now be reached at any moment, there is at the same time the possibility that several hundred feet may yet have to be bored before oil will be struck in paying quantities.

The public school board of Madoc village, has under consideration the advisability of doing away with the Model school department. A public meeting of the ratepayers will be called to consider the question.

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Seventh of Sidney Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

The continued dry weather has a telling effect on the crops in general.

Farmers are busily engaged preparing their planting ground.

Rev. R. T. Taylor, a former pastor of this circuit, made a few calls in the neighborhood last week.

Miss Katie Montgomery is spending a few days with Mrs. H. Hamblin.

Mr. Jas. Palmer's horses ran away a few days ago. No serious damage was done.

Mr. A. D. Foster, one of our enterprising farmers, has sold his farm and bought in Prince Edward County.

Some of our young men talk of going to Manitoba. We wish them luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and Miss Blanche Gay spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Foster's.

Our pastor, Rev. R. M. Pope, is recovering from the effects of his recent illness, and is able to take his work again.

The patrons of Eclipse cheese factory received nearly \$20 per standard clear for April milk. Pretty good for a private factory.

Fodder cheese sold well this spring.

The Eclipse factory paid its patrons nearly a cent per pound for the April milk.

It is reported that A. D. Foster has sold his farm and will move to Prince Edward County. He sold to Mr. Wanamaker from Gee Hill.

There is a very good prospect for fruit this year, although rain is needed badly.

Quite a number of dogs have died in this neighborhood lately, supposed to have been poisoned.

It seems lonely without Lithgow's mill running.

A number of the farmers are putting concrete basements under their barns, which will be quite an improvement.

Our new farmer let his horses run away at the Halloway mill the other day.

Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

The many friends of the late Mrs. Clarissa Bradwell will learn with regret of her death at the home of her son in Ransomville, N. Y. The funeral took place last Sunday, May 17th. Just one year from that date she had her first stroke, from which time she had been helpless.

We are pleased to report that the Rev. R. M. Pope was able to resume his duties last Sunday.

Prof. Doxsey of Albert College occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Matilda Homan has returned from visiting friends in Prince Edward and Belleville.

Mrs. Pirrie and two grandchildren have returned to their homes in Whity. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Benedict for some months.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is again able to be around after a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, is seriously ill.

Newspaper correspondence is transmitted through the mails now at 1 cent for two ounces.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 49th Hastings Rifles.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Ormsby, lost about three thousand dollars worth of poles and timber recently in the big bush fires.

Reports from New York State are to the effect that a severe drought prevails in many sections, and crops are suffering for want of rain. Some crops are said to be almost ruined.

On Monday night of last week some one stole a horse and buggy from the shed of the Methodist Church at Campbellford. A reward of \$20 is offered for its return, or capture of the thief.

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THE MOSLEY COMMISSION.

BRITISH MECHANICS STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

The Report Says the Delegates Are Not Hopeless for Great Britain.

The Mosley Commission, consisting of Mr. Alfred Mosley and twenty-three delegates who visited to the United States last year to study American methods of labor, has finally issued its report. It will be remembered that Mr. Mosley who, having accumulated a fortune as a pioneer in the diamond fields of South Africa, devoted his leisure to the study of industrial conditions, got together the secretaries of the principal British trades' unions and, at his own expense took them to the United States for the purpose of making the report that has just appeared.

The delegates differ in their opinions quite generally, but agree on the point that while British workmen have nothing to learn from American workmen, the British employers are not as far advanced in their use of machinery and in the management of their employees.

In his *"face to the volume"* Mr. Mosley himself seems to be more favorable in his view of American industry than his delegates. He says, that "the American workman has a far better education, is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober," and adds: "If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

He expresses his belief in profit sharing, and welcomes the trusts as the best economical means of industrial development. He concludes by saying that the organization of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other will solve the industrial problem.

NOT ALL ONE WAY.

While the various reports recognize the alertness of American methods, and the readiness of manufacturers to discard old machinery for new and thus increase the output, and while the result is shorter hours and higher wages for the American workmen, there are pointed out very frankly certain defects in their industrial methods that are worth considering. It is true these men were not in the United States long enough to get an intimate and wholly reliable view of the American system but a somewhat hasty and general view enabled them to get very clearly certain outstanding facts unconfined by details. At *"say"* rate here is what some of them say:

Mr. James Cox, the delegate for the iron and steel workers, thinks "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king of Chicago." Of the new post-office there he says: "Any third rate corporation in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years instead of eight. This is illustrative of government in general."

Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the iron and steel builders, represents Mr. William Cramp as saying that "Great Britain's position as the leading shipbuilders is unassailable, and unlikely to be seriously menaced for the next quarter of a century."

The social and moral life in America call forth from Mr. Cummings this severe criticism: "Gambling and pleasure seeking appear to be characteristics. The disregard for human life, the

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS and other immorality tend to the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be avoided."

Mr. Taylor, of the operative bricklayers, would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England, and Mr. Deller, of the National Plasterers' Union found the plastering bad, even in the White House. He pays his respects to Homestead by saying: "The principal shareholder might here find a good place to expend his millions in improving the condition of the working people. I would for this purpose forgo the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain."

Mr. Steadman, who represented the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress, declares that for solid and well finished work the British workman cannot be beaten in the world.

In general, it seems that, while keenly conscious of American competition, the delegates are by no means hopeless for Great Britain, for, concludes the report:

"The workmen who have built up American industries are largely British. Most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country. Let us adopt modern methods and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

SERVANTS' PARADISE.

Why not solve the great servant problem by adopting the methods of Sweden? There are now over 100,000 servants in the country, and all kinds of domestic servants for long, faithful, and efficient service under the same conditions. The nobility are awarded a gold or silver medal bearing a bust of the King, which carries with it under certain circumstances a pension for life. Sweden there is also an Old Servants' Home, occupying a row of buildings upon a pleasant street, where servants who are too old to work are given shelter and care.

The Hon. Moneybags — "Really, sir, your daughter is very beautiful. May I pay her my attention?" Lord Stoneybrooke — "My dear boy, if you want to pay her anything, pay her debts, for it's more than I can do!"

CHARACTER IN SMOKING.

Ideas of a Woman Who Has Been Sizing Up the Other Sex.

According to a man's manner of smoking you shall know him, is the opinion of a keen observer of habits and characteristics.

Let him gnaw at the end of his cigar and roll it between his lips and you may depend he is cynical, likely to look always on the wrong side of human nature and not to trust anyone completely.

The man who smokes with his cigar tilted upwards has the traits that hint for success, is brisk, aggressive and likely to triumph over interference with his wishes.

The smoker who guards his cigar jealously and will smoke it almost up to the point of charring his moustache or burning his nose is a tactician, scheming, self-seeking and with an intense desire for power.

The cigar tilted toward the chin denotes the day dreamer, the person who may have ideas and ambitions but seldom the practicality to carry them out.

The cigar held steadily and horizontally indicates a callous, calculating nature, strong traits, but poor principles, the sort of man who could be brutal with indifference should occasion arise.

Men who let their cigar go out and then try to relight it, also those who, after smoking for a while let the cigar go out and then throw it away, are likely to be irrational and without the capacity to put their powers to use.

Men of quick, vivacious temper hardly touch the tip of their cigar with their teeth and after taking two or three whiffs will remove it and hold it in their hand in absent-minded fashion. They are men who change their opinions and ambitions often and require the spur of novelty or necessity to make them EXERT THEIR BEST POWERS.

The man who, after lighting his cigar, holds it not only between teeth and lips, but with two, three or four fingers of his left hand is fastidious and possessed of much personal pride. Such a smoker will often remove the cigar and examine the lighted end to see if it is burning evenly and steadily. Such actions indicate carefulness, sagacity and a character worthy of confidence and esteem.

The smoker who sends forth smoke from both corners of the mouth in two divergent puffs is crotchety and hard to get along with, though he may have good mental qualities.

The spendthrift, sometimes the adventurer, is declared by the act of biting off the end of a cigar. Lack of judgment, dislike to pay debts and not over-sociability of habits are declared by this practice.

The pipe smoker who grips his pipe so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the mouthpiece is mettlesome, of quick, nervous temper and like to be tenacious of his opinions one way or another.

The pipe held so that it hangs somewhat toward the chin indicates the listless, ambitious person, who might stand up to such responsibilities as come to him, but would never seek them or strive for high place.

The man who fills his pipe hastily, haphazard fashion, and emits irregular puffs of smoke is of incautious, generous impulses, the sort of man who is a good comrade and has powers of entertaining, but whose friendship is not likely to be lasting nor to warrant implicit confidence.

The man who fills his pipe slowly and methodically and smokes mechanically and regularly is likely to be reserved, prudent and a good, dependable friend, while not of showy exterior.

Many smokers, no matter how many cigar cases they have, carry their cigars in the upper left-hand waistcoat pocket. This habit indicates love of self-indulgence and disinclination to make the slightest exertion other than absolutely necessary.

These observations, it should be remembered, are those of a woman who has been observing men who smoke.

SMOKING BY BOYS.

Employers Urge British Parliament Against the Habit.

An effort is being made to have the British Parliament enact legislation against cigaret smoking by boys. The strongest supporters of the measure are employers of boys. The boy smoker in the workshop is anything but popular with his master. Sir James Rockitt has declared that he would certainly not choose a boy smoker to do any work for him if he could get a non-smoker, and Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed the strongest disapproval of the practice.

Sir Christopher Furness has found that cigaret smoking among boys not only causes deterioration of physique, but tends to develop lounging habits, with the result that the juvenile smoker's work is less conscientiously done, and he is lacking in sprightliness and alertness. Where, as is often the case, Sir Christopher adds, "the boy smokes clandestinely, habits of deceitfulness will probably be formed." Sir George Williams' experience as an employee has conclusively proved to him that a boy is a far from satisfactory worker if he smokes, and he says: "The effects of smoking, with its tendency to encourage drinking, are to reduce a lad's energy, to lessen his intellectual capacity, and to hurt his moral character."

EVIL EFFECT ON THE MIND.

The fact that every great public school in England prohibits smoking among its boys, and punishes offenders with a strong hand, is eloquent of the evil effect tobacco has on the young mind, says the Westminster Budget. The Leeds school board some time ago enlisted the services of eminent medical authorities in its battle against the cigaret, and the Plymouth board circularized the teachers and parents of the children on the subject. A committee of the Liverpool school board which investigated the matter declared that "cigaret smoking affects the system generally, and arrests physical development," and it would be possible to quote thousands of such opinions from the educational side.

It goes without saying that the doctor is the strongest enemy of the cigaret for boys. "All the evidence," says Dr. Andrew Wilson, "points to the undermining of a growing lad's physique by indulgence in tobacco," and Dr. Wilson continues: "Add to this the moral effect — that of rendering the already precocious boy still more precocious, and of turning him into an insufferable prig, and you thus condemn the habit from another point of view."

LAXITY OF MORALS,

Sir Henry Littlejohn, the veteran

medical officer of health for Edinburgh, has used his great influence against the boy smoker on many grounds, and there is much force in his argument that "the practice is fraught with dangers to society at large, owing to the secrecy with which the habit is carried on, the assembling at nights, the tendency to visit ice cream shops to assuage the heat of the mouth that has been engendered by the filthy practice; and in addition we have ultimately that disregard of the proprieties due to the other sex which is introducing in our midst a laxity of morals, which, in the future, must bear fruit."

Years ago, long before the cigaret was as great as it is to-day, a minister of public instruction in Paris issued a circular to all directors of colleges and schools forbidding the use of tobacco by students because "the development of body and mind was checked by its immoderate use," and the general opinion as to the remedy for the evil in our own country is that the legislative prohibition of juvenile smoking is the only effective course.

Dr. Andrew Wilson has suggested corporal punishment in schools, but the simplest and surest remedy is that which is soon to come before the House of Commons which will empower the magistrate to deal with the boy smoker.

WHEAT TILEY SAID.

Penelope — "Charley called last night."

Justine — "That's twice in a week, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"I suppose he'll come three times in the next week?"

"That's what my brother says."

"And five times the next?"

"That's what my sister says."

"And six times the next?"

"That's what my auntie says."

"And seven times the next?"

"That's what papa says."

"And then what?"

"Then we'll get married; that's what everybody says."

"And then what?"

"Then I sha'n't see him any more of an evening; that's what mamma says."

WILL NOT DRINK.

There is a parrot at the Zoological Gardens in London that has lived for over half a century without drinking anything. Many naturalists have a theory that hares never drink, or, at all events, that water is not necessary to their existence, the dew on the grass is supposed to be sufficient liquid for their wants. There is a certain breed of gazelle that never drinks, and the llamas of Patagonia live for years without taking water. In France there is a particular class of cattle near Lyons that rarely touch water. This is all the more remarkable because these cattle give milk of a rich quality, from which excellent cheese is made.

Markland — "How is your telephone service?" Throgmorton — "It varies considerably. When I'm in a hurry to deliver an important message the wretched thing won't work at all who are interested in Africa's progress and the name it bears was given to it simply because the founder of the town wears spectacles.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

How an Englishman Was Treated at the Custom House.

Many travelers have serious complaints to make of the dealings of Russian officials, but Mr. A. H. S. Landor, in "Across Coveted Lands," tells an amusing incident where expected trouble and annoyances vanished before courtesy and kindly interest. In Mr. Landor's sleeping car there happened to be some French merchants on their way to the fair of Nizhni Novgorod. On perceiving his two rifles, a good-sized ammunition case and two cameras, one of these gentlemen informed him that all those things would be confiscated at the frontier.

"Evidently," shouted one of the Frenchmen, at the top of his voice, "this is your first journey abroad! We," he added, "are great travelers. We have been once before in Russia."

"You are great travelers!" I exclaimed, with the emphasis very strong on the are, and pretending intense admiration.

Naturally, the Franco-Russian Alliance was dragged into the conversation: were we Frenchmen I might fare less badly. The Russians and the French were brothers. But a British subject! A hated Englishman bringing into Russia two rifles, two revolvers, six hundred cartridges, two cameras, a large case of scientific instruments, all of which I would duly declare? Why? Russia was not England! I would soon experience how Englishmen were treated in some countries "Russians," he exclaimed, "have not a polished manner like the French! Ah, non! They are semi-barbarians. They respect and fear the French, but not the English, per example!"

The frontier station of Alexandrovsk was reached, and a horde of terror-stricken passengers alighted from the carriages, preceded and followed by bugs, portmanteaus, holdalls, and bundles of umbrellas, which were hastily conveyed to the long tables of the huge custom house inspection room.

The Frenchmen had their belongings next to mine on the long counter, and presently an officer came. They were French subjects and they had nothing to declare. Their elaborately decorated bags were instantly ordered open and turned upside down, while the officer searched with some gusto among the contents now spread on the table. There was a small pocket camera, two packets of photographic plates, some soiled handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, a box of fancy note paper, a bottle of scent, a pair of embroidered pantoufles, and a lot of patent brass studs and cuff links.

With the exception of the soiled linen, everything was seized, for all were liable to duty, and some sharp words of reprimand were used by the officer to my now subdued French neighbors for attempting to smuggle. Then the officer moved on to "Monsieur," mournfully remarked the Frenchman, "how you will be done for."

I declared everything and produced a special permit, which had been very cautiously given me by the Russian ambassador, and handed it to the officer. Having eagerly read it, he stood with his heels together and gave me a military salute. With a profound bow he begged me to point out to him all my luggage, so that he could have it stamped without giving me further trouble. He politely declined to use the keys I handed him, and thinking that I might feel uncomfortable in the hustling crowd of people, he conveyed me to a chair in order that I might sit down.

I turned round to look at the Frenchmen. They had altogether collapsed.

"I thought you said that Englishmen were hated in Russia, and that they would confiscate all my things. You see they have confiscated nothing," I meekly remarked to the Frenchmen, when they returned to the sleeping car. "I do not think that I have met with more polite customs officials anywhere."

"Out, out!" muttered the stouter Frenchman, who was evidently in no mood to enter into further conversation.

WARPARE MORE HUMANE.

When the International Conference meets at Geneva, Switzerland, next fall, for the purpose of extending and revising the Geneva treaty of 1864 various topics will be considered looking to the amelioration of the sufferings caused by war.

Among the proposed amendments is one providing that after a battle the bodies of the slain must be carefully examined so as to avoid burying or burning anyone alive. Another plan is to oblige every soldier to bear on his person some suitable mark of identification — the "loud tattoo." Possibly then there is a scheme to make field hospitals neutral in all circumstances.

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

A Mexican cactus (*anhonium lewinii*) is eaten by Indians during their religious ceremonies to incite a desire for hunting. An English naturalist, Dr. Dixson, has been testing upon himself its extraordinary properties, and reports that the air seemed filled with vague odors of perfumes, a halo of musical sounds surrounding him, and a marvelous display of ever-changing brilliant colors passed clearly before his vision.

A well known K. C. made a powerful potion recently in a breach of promise case. His little son went home and said: "Mamma, I heard you make a speech to-day. And what do you think?" asked his mother. "Well," replied his wife quickly: "I'll come."

"You don't mean to cite your Government as an example of a Republic?" "Well," answered the son.

"There's only one little difference between our Republic and your country. Instead of elections we have revolutions."

BLACK LABOR FOR THE RAND.

Efforts to Recruit 1,000 Natives in Central Africa.

The gold mining companies on the Rand are having so much difficulty in securing the labor needed for the mines from the millions of native South Africans that they are actually turning to the tribes of tropical Africa for the help they need. A despatch from Blantyre, the chief town of the British Central African Protectorate, which lies between the Zambezi River and the north end of Lake Nyassa, says that arrangements are in progress for the recruiting of 1,000 native laborers in Port Herald and the West Shire district of the Protectorate to go thousands of miles to work in the gold mines of the Rand.

Port Herald is the most southern town in the Protectorate, on the right bank of the Shire River just a little above the Zambezi. West Shire is the most southerly of the administrative districts into which the Protectorate is divided. The efforts to raise the desired contingent of laborers thus seem to be confined to the most southern part of the Protectorate.

The undertaking may be regarded as purely experimental. To be sure, some thousands of the Shire natives live go south every year to find work beyond the Zambezi, whether a large number of them can be induced to go so far from their homes or whether they would succeed in the accustomed labor at the gold mines remains to be seen.

These natives have been trained during the past thirty years to a considerable degree of efficiency and are fairly industrious, though they may not be superior in this respect to the

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

EMILE LOUBET, THE DEMOCRATIC RULER.

Born 65 Years Ago, the Son of a Hard Working, Thrifty Peasant Couple.

"Proud of my Emile? But yes!" said an old lady in the South of France to an interviewer the other day, as the light kindled in her faded eyes at the thought of him. "Emile is a great man now, but he is always my boy."

The old lady who spoke was a ruddy-cheeked, wrinkled peasant of nearly ninety years, clattering busily about her farm-kitchen in sabots, and chatting away to the newspaper-man in the intervals of attending to her pots and pans, and seeing that her loaves were not being burnt.

"Ah, yes!" she continued, "he is the same Emile of fifty years ago, always thinking how he can spare his old mother. It was only the other day he came to see me — I did not expect him, ah, no! I loves to surprise me — and I was making the bread, as now. 'Ah, my little mother,' he said, 'still busy; but I must help you'; and, taking off his coat, he finished kneading the dough. There is a bon garcon for you, my Emile."

And the Emile who had turned up his shirt-sleeves and helped his peasant-mother in her weekly baking was no other than the President of France, ruler of nearly eight millions of people, and the FRIEND AND EQUAL OF KING3.

Was there ever a more eloquent contrast than that between the ruler of one of the most powerful countries of the world, fresh from his palace and the state ceremonial that environ even a democratic ruler, and the homely, dutiful son dropping on his knees and chatting gaily to his old mother while he made the bread for her?

And this is no uncommon thing: for the good people of Montelimar will tell how they have seen the great President chopping firewood for his aged mother, milking the cows for her, and generally lapsing into the duties of his boyhood, half a century ago.

The fact is that there does not live a man more utterly unspoilt by worldly fame and success than this genial, homely, bluff President of the French Republic, and all his family are like him in their clinging to simplicity and their hatred of any form of display. Why, even when he was a Senator and Minister of France and had to play the host to some of the greatest men in the land, his wife would always prepare the meals with her own hands, and would leave the kitchen to take her place at the head of the simple table.

President Loubet's life holds no romance in it. His story is as prosaic and as simple as himself. He entered the world, in which so conspicuous a place was awaiting him, sixty-five years ago, the son of a hard-working, thrifty peasant couple in Montelimar, who made a scanty living out of a few acres of vines and almond trees; and such time as young Emile could spare from his school-books was spent in helping his parents in their lowly duties. But Emile was no ordinary peasant's son.

HE LOVED HIS BOOKS. and showed such remarkable promise that his parents resolved to make a lawyer of him. What the cost was, none but they knew; but they were well rewarded when, in due time, their son was called to the Montelimar Bar — oddly enough on the same day as his fellow-pupil, M. Meline, who was destined to be his rival for the highest office in the Republic.

From lawyer to Mayor of Montelimar, to the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and the Cabinet, his progress was sure and swift. Not one of these honors was sought; they all came to him unasked and as the result of ability, dogged industry, and an unswerving rectitude. When he was elected to the Presidency it was so much against his will that he actually canvassed his friends for his rival and besought them not to vote for him. "If you wish to please me," he said to them, "vote against me. My only wish is to come out last." But he came out first, and no election ever gave more widespread satisfaction, for no man in the whole of France had won such golden opinions.

How cleverly he has adapted himself to his high office the world knows, and with what dignified humility he bears his honors. Nothing can make Emile Loubet anything but a bourgeois; if it could, he would cease to be Emile Loubet. His bearded face, with the kind, shrewd eyes, is just as homely as his squat, sturdy figure and his speech, which still lapses into the patois of his boyhood. But this homeliness, which disarms envious tongues, is his surest title to popularity and respect in democratic France, where such peasant's sons may dream himself a future President.

Such is the man our King delights to honor, since in his simple, sterling character he is a man after his own heart; and thus can the sons of the people meet on the footing of mutual regard and respect the son of forty generations of kings — Louis Philippe.

Honest — "I wonder why your little brother seems so restless and uncontentable?" Little Ethel — "I think it's cause his hands is clean." "Yes," remarked the sad-looking steward as he hung up in front of the door. "I have seen the last of many a good man." "Doctor or uncle?" quered the man behind the white apron. "Neither," replied he of the sad looks. "Tn, a shoemaker."

BEAUTY'S CHARM,

Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks and Bright Eyes Compel Admiration.

No woman needs to be told the charm of a clear complexion. No man can be blind to the beauty of rosy cheeks, or the power of sparkling eyes. And every woman—no matter what her features may be—can have a perfect complexion. Bright eyes and a perfect complexion come from pure blood—and pure blood comes from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By enriching the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give vigor, strength, health, happiness and beauty. Here is a bit of proof:—"For upwards of three years I suffered from anaemia," says Miss Mary Jackson, of Normandale, Ont. "I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless, and I grew so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I doctoring did good but got no benefit until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had taken them more than a couple of weeks I could see a change for the better, and continuing the use of the pills for some time longer my strength returned, the color came back to my face, and I gained fourteen pounds in weight. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every weak, ailing girl or woman."

These pills are good for all troubles due to poor blood or weak nerves. Don't take any other medicine—see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is found on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 60 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50.

FROM MANY QUARTERS.

One in four Arabians die by violence.

The economical structure of the kingdom of Greece rests largely upon the currant industry.

The Salvation Army Journal, the War Cry, appears weekly in thirty different languages.

The amazing richness of the Mississippi bottom lands is due largely to the sediment deposited in times of overflow.

There are at the present moment in France 200,000 houses which have no windows, because there is still a French window and door tax.

The English post office gives 20 per cent. better speed in delivering parcels than the private carriers and at a cost of 4 cents for one pound, 8 cents for two pounds, and 24 cents for eleven pounds.

The Chilean Congress, after wrestling with the subject twenty years, has passed a bill providing for the construction of a railway over the Andes mountains, to connect Buenos Ayres with Santiago and Valparaiso. The length of coast line seen by Borodinevsk in 1900 and Capt. Scott recently suggest the probability of an Antarctic continent. The nearest approach to the south pole, that of Scott, was 532 miles, while "farthest north" by Count Abruzzi, was 239 miles from the north pole.

BABY'S HEALTH.

Mothers all over the Dominion will be spared many an anxious hour if they will keep always at hand a box of Baby's Own Tablets and give them to their little ones as occasion may require. These Tablets have saved thousands of little baby lives and grateful mothers everywhere acknowledge the good they have done their little ones. Mrs. E. J. McFarland, Wylie, Ont., writes:—"I cannot praise Baby's Own Tablets enough. When I got them my baby girl was very bad with whooping cough, and cutting her teeth besides. With both those troubles at the same time she was in a bad way and slept but little either day or night. After the second dose of the Tablets I found there was already a change for the better. She slept well through the day and nearly all night, and this was a great relief to me, as I was nearly worn out losing so much rest at night. She cried almost incessantly before I began giving her the Tablets, but in a short time the cough ceased, she cut six teeth, grew cheerful and began to gain wonderfully. In fact, I believe I owe her life to Baby's Own Tablets, as I do not think she would have pulled through had it not been for them. I can recommend the Tablets to any mother who has a cross, fretful, sickly child."

These Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones; they are guaranteed to contain no opiate, and can be given with advantage to the youngest and most delicate child. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, at 25c. a box, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE JOYS OF FATHERHOOD.

Policeman—"Look here, my man, what are you doing? You've been hanging round and looking at that shop for the last hour, and it looks very suspicious."

Say Paterfamilias (who has within the last few days experienced the first joys of fatherhood)—"That's easily explained. My wife asked me to go out and get a feeding-bottle, and I'm just waiting till there's no one in the shop before I go in to get the thing."

A company has been organized at Wapping to conduct what will, it is said, be one of the largest dairy farms in America. 1,750 acres of land on the south bank of the river just one-half mile from the city limits have been secured. The land is one solid block and is well adapted for the purposes of this new company to keep 600 cows, a large percentage of which will be Holsteins. The next largest farm in this country is to be in New Jersey, where 500 cows are kept.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

10s
1/-

A LITTLE TALK ON A GREAT MATTER.

The man who intends to get a new Binder for next harvest and hasn't placed his order will be interested in what follows:

THE KNOTTER is a very important feature of the Binder. If it is complex it will prob-

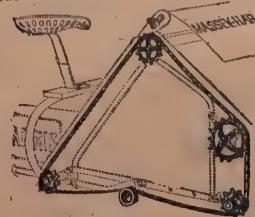
MASSEY-HARRIS

ably give trouble. The simple Knotter is the one to be chosen. The simplest Knotter we know of is the MASSEY-HARRIS.

Simplicity is to be desired in all farm machinery.

Another important feature of the MASSEY-HARRIS KNOTTER is that it is so constructed that any wear which may occur in course of time can be readily taken up. No other Knotter equals it in this particular.

The MASSEY-HARRIS KNOTTER is a good-time saver, too. It uses but little twine in tying the knot.



THE ELEVATOR CHAIN on the MASSEY-HARRIS runs a simple course, with all the sprockets on which it travels inside the chain area. This reduces friction. Friction, as every farmer knows, makes heavy work for the horses.

The revolving spool shown in the cut is used as a chain tightener. There is only a rolling friction here.

SOMETHING WRONG.

An Australian auctioneer who was reputed to have more education than professional ability was endeavoring to sell some cattle to an audience of farm hands. "Gentlemen," he began, "I have a particularly nice lot of heifers and bullocks; and I may say that the heifers predominate."

He was interrupted by a very agricultural voice from the crowd. "I thought there was something wrong with 'em," it said, "or you wouldn't have to sell 'em."

"John," she said, "do you think you can afford a new gown for me?" He looked at her sharply.

"Have you ordered it?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Then," he said with a sigh of resignation, "I can afford it."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear.

There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

It is caused by inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or impinging noise and the ear is closed.

Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out the condition will be destroyed forever.

Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an advanced condition of the mucous secretion.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Kelly (growing pathetic)—"Pity a poor unfortunate man, that's got to go home to his wifey!" Kelly—"Brace up, Kelly! brace up! Ye should be thankful we are not the Sultan!"

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Backache
Sciatica
Sprains
Bruises
Soreness
Stiffness

CONQUERS PAIN.

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

1/-

MILLIONS FOR CLOTHES.

Curious Custom in the North of England.

There are some phases of life connected with the opening of spring and summer seasons that the average Londoner is quite unaware of in comparison with his fellows in the provinces and one of these in the North of England is the great annual paying out of sums which have been saved for months previously and which are destined almost solely for the purchasing of new clothes, says London Tit-Bits.

It has been declared by a well-known statistician that in Yorkshire and Lancashire alone no less than three million sterling is every year saved up by working people in connection with clothing and other clubs, all this money going in complete new outfits for husband, wife, boys, and girls. The paying out begins immediately after Easter, and it generally reaches its height just before Whitsuntide. In Leeds alone clothiers account for more than £100,000 between the two seasons referred to, and of the money always saved and distributed for the "waking" — an annual fair time — at Oldham, in Lancashire, which occurs later in the year, quite £80,000 is spent straight away in attire.

The Yorkshire lad or lass who wishes to emerge in all the glory of new clothes at Easter — after regularly paying in some amount since the previous year — must be sure to use the local phrase, "all of a piece"; that is to say, every article of attire that has been "donned" must be wholly new. There must be no new coat and a last year's hat or boots; everything must be new.

It may well be understood that those three millions, saved by thrifty people, mean to the tradespeople of the great counties in question.

At some of the great stuff-manufacturing mills, employing from two to five thousand "hands," all the women workers are allowed to hoard up their savings and to buy at almost cost price whole pieces of beautiful fabrics that have not even reached high-born ladies. Thus it is that there are no better dressed working girls in the world than at Bradford and Leeds.

THE DIFFICULT PART.

"Well, Thornton has thrown up the sponge," announced Mr. Darley. "Why, how on earth did he manage to swallow it?" asked the literal Mrs. Darley.

Little Dick—"Why do all these dressmakers have big signs saying they are modiste?" Little Dot—"I spect they want folks to know it isn't their fault the dresses is cut so low."

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

AS OLD AND WELL-MADE AS TEA—Mr. Watson's Liniment has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teaching, with perfect success. It removes wind colic, wind cold, and brings out in running sores. His patients could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and now of course relieves other cases around here as much as remarkable. Sold by druggists in every part of the country. It is now available. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

23-74

Mr. Hones—"Did you read about a woman who married one man thinking he was another?" Mrs. Jones—"Don't get excited over that. Lots of women do the same thing every day in the week."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Provision He Made for His Taking Off Helped Him.

"It may seem odd to you," said a man who has money enough now to buy a dozen cemeteries if he wanted them, "but the first great feeling of relief and gratification that came to me with my first little accumulation of money sprang from the realization that now, for the first time since I had been married, we had money enough to bury any of us who should die.

"For years I had been dead poor, right down to hard pan all the time, using up every dollar of the few I earned as fast as I got it—I never had a cent. I never took a gloomy view of things, however, even in those days, when I thought of how hard up we really were; but I used to wonder sometimes, too, what we should do in case something should happen; and it was a blessed feeling of relief, indeed, I had got together that first little pile of savings.

"Now we could bury any of us properly and with all due observance and with the gentlest care, without asking help of any one; at last we were so fixed that we could afford to die.

"And to be freed of that anxiety I found, when I did come to be free of it, was not only a great relief, but it was an actual help to me in a business way. It made me feel safer and easier and more secure about everything; it gave me greater confidence and helped me in every way; and so this provision for our taking off helped us greatly in getting on."

William Marshall, of Vernon Post Office, County of Gray, Ontario, writes:—"For the last year I was continually in debt, owing hundreds of dollars in doctoring and medicines, and in spite of little relief in the last days of health I had a Klumke Cure gave me instant relief. I am completely cured."

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE!

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.

WHEN THE CZAR REVOKED.

The Czar of Russia was one night playing a game of whist at Homberg, and his Majesty the King, at that time Prince of Wales, and several of his friends were of the party. Among those friends was Sir James Mackintosh, a well-known social lion of a few years ago.

Sir James was one of those blunt, downright, rough-spoken Scotsmen who, like so many of his countrymen, know no fear or awe of any man.

In the midst of the game Sir James called out to the Czar: "You're revoked!" Everybody's blood ran cold.

The Prince of Wales kicked the Scotsman under the table, and the Czar, blushing and confused, exclaimed in bewilderment:

"Revoked? Why, I never did such a thing in my life!"

But Sir James persisted, and the monarch was proved to be in the wrong, whereupon Sir James replied to the observation of the Czar:

"I dare say you've often revoked, your Majesty, but this is the first time you've ever told so."

J. FLETCHER'S GLAD NEWS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS LUMBAGO AND HE IS A SOUND MAN.

Granton Man Shoots the Good News that There is a Cure for Kidney Disease and that Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Granton, Ont., May 4.—(Special)—There is no uncertain sound about the statement of John Fletcher of this place. "I am glad to let the public know that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of Lumbago and now I am perfectly sound," that is the way he puts it. Questioned as to the particulars of his cure Mr. Fletcher said:

"I had been troubled for a year with Lumbago and Kidney Troubles. My urine was of a very bad color and I could get nothing to help me. I consulted doctors but they could not help me, and I was not in a very cheerful frame of mind when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"But it was a lucky day for me when I did. Almost from the first they gave me relief and I was soon entirely cured."

"Yes, my Lumbago is gone; my Kidney Complaint is gone and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all."

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Kidney Complaint, whether that complaint takes the form of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lamie Back, etc.

Ethel—"A sixteen-page letter from George! Why, what on earth does he say?" Mabel—"He says he loves me."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder to wash woolens and flannels)—you'll like it.

At Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia, the record annual range of temperature is reached. It varies from 85 degrees above to 75 degrees below zero.

Stratford, 4th Aug., 1908.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A doctor came later and his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and now of course in other cases around here as much as remarkable. Sold by druggists in every part of the country. It is now available. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

M. HIBERT, General Merchant

7-28.

The Bride—"I don't want to have any trouble with you Bridget." The Cook—"Then, mistress, dear, let me hear no complaints!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Bumps, etc.

Crawford—"I expect to get my daughters well married by giving them a good education." Shaw—"I think you'd succeed better if you gave them the money the education would cost."

If you have a friend suffering from that horror, or from lumbago or neuralgia, it is your duty at least to offer it to him. It will relieve, with the first dose. You too.

William Marshall, of Vernon Post Office, County of Gray, Ontario, writes:—"For the last year I was continually in debt, owing hundreds of dollars in doctoring and medicines, and in spite of little relief in the last days of health I had a Klumke Cure gave me instant relief. I am completely cured."

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE!

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEURALG

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Mr. Bickerdike's anti-cigarette bill came to a sudden end on Monday when it came up for its second reading. It had passed its first reading without any objection, but on coming up for a second reading the Speaker ruled it out for not having been introduced in proper form.

The west has had some cold weather of late. It snowed all day Sunday in Southern Alberta, with temperatures in some places below freezing point. A snow storm prevailed throughout Montana, and in the northern part of the state it was a regular blizzard, almost blocking the railways.

A deputation waited on the Provincial government last week in reference to the legislation promised further restricting the liquor traffic. Hon. Mr. Ross said a bill had been prepared but that it would not be presented this session.

This reply is not at all pleasing to the temperance people, and a conference of representative prohibitionists of all the temperance organizations was held in Toronto a few days since, and it was unanimously decided to immediately petition the Government to enact the temperance legislation promised at this session. The delay of a session means two years grace for the liquor traffic. There is to be a great convention under auspices of the Ontario Alliance on May 28th, when it is expected over a thousand delegates will be present.

Liquor advocates have frequently pointed to continental Europe as an object lesson as to the benefits arising from habitual and moderate use of alcohol. The appalling statistics illustrating the inroads made by intoxicants upon the public health and morals in nearly every country and the ungracious endeavor of men of the highest intelligence to restrict its operations tell, however, a far different story. Their methods also suggest a line of action for temperance advocates on this side of the water. The day of appeal to sentiment is gone by, but never was there a period when instruction in health culture and personal hygiene was so eagerly sought after. Let temperance workers arm themselves with facts and figures in this relation, let these be circulated through the public press, by circular and by placard, and there is little doubt that the recent experience in France and other countries will be repeated, and public opinion will be deeply influenced, and that ultimate prohibition will be the simple and logical result of an educated and thoughtful popular conviction.

If You Knew.

If you knew that ten deep breaths three times a day would overcome "hereditary consumption" and make life altogether more worth living, would you continue to act as if God's pure air was metered by a trust?

If you knew that to selfishly seek happiness was the strongest invitation to misery, would you continue thinking only of your own good wishes and welfare?

If you knew that overeating would shorten your life many years and increase your troubles while you live, would you decide to act upon the admonition: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die?"

If you knew that haste in eating would quicken your trip to the cemetery, would you continue to take 5 minutes for breakfast, 10 minutes for dinner and 15 minutes for supper?

Bees as Fertilizers.

The bee as a fructifer has long been associated with successful fruit culture, but definite experiments to prove how far the apiary and the fruit farm would go together have only lately been undertaken. A very interesting test has been conducted by Mr. Cardell Williams, St. Erth, England, who lectures on bees and bee-keeping for the Cornwall Educational Council, jointly with Mr. Madge, head gardener to Mr. Hain, M.P., St. Erth. The relationship of bees to flowers has been tested and confirmed by another experiment, carried out at Messrs. Craze's nursing gardens, Polgrain, St. Erth. Peach houses, 300 feet long, with four tiers of peaches, served for the purpose of experiment. There was no outlet to enable the bees to have access to the outside fruit or flowers, as was the case in Mr. Hain's gardens. Water was placed in the house, and gardeners pursued their ordinary vocation without suffering any inconvenience. The bees were as energetic as if pursuing their calling out of doors. This result has been that the abundance of fruit set this year is quite abnormal—the best crop yet obtained. In former years there has been no lack of blossoms—but a much smaller percentage of set fruit. Messrs. Craze, as a result of the experiments have dispensed with camel-hair bushes and other methods of mixing pollen, and the bees are now allowed to do the work solely. In the strawberry, cucumber and other houses equally satisfactory results have been obtained. It is the opinion of those who have experimented that the increased yield of fruit obtained is sufficient compensation alone for the cost and trouble of bee-keeping, not to mention the honey yield which is obtained. The results of these experiments have been watched with interest in the southwest, and other gardeners and fruit-growers are adopting this method of fertilization.—English paper.

Curious Bits of News.

Denmark has a system of insurance against the possibility of spinsterhood. If a sum of about \$225 is deposited on behalf of a girl at birth, she becomes entitled, if unmarried at the age of thirty, to receive an annuity of \$20, which is increased by \$2 every ten years. If, however, she marries before she is thirty, \$225 is returned to her, or if she dies before she is that age, there is a contribution of some \$30 or \$35 toward her funeral.

The experiments carried on during the last six months by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to test whether the food products used in packaged foods for export are injurious, have shown that they are harmless. Twelve officials of the department's bureau of chemistry volunteered to diet themselves consistently for six months on food which had been adulterated with boracic or salicylic acid as a preservative, and, having fulfilled their undertaking, they find their health entirely unaffected.

The most frantic appeal for a servant ever put into type has just appeared in a Chicago newspaper. It took 500 words and \$20 to express the would-be employer's feelings. After describing the favorable location of his home, and his "small family," he appeals for "a medium-sized girl," because "a small girl might not have strength to draw the salary we are willing to pay," and adds: "If you don't want to wash your own clothes we will send them with my laundry and pay for them. If you don't like to wait at table we will turn the kitchen into a cage, and all walk out and wait on ourselves. The nurse and you have separate rooms on the third floor. She is very lady-like, but if she is objectionable to you in any way we will let her go. My wife will try very hard to please you, but if you don't like her I will let her, anyway, come to our rescue."

To be arrested on a charge of holding one's skirts too high on a rainy day suggests, of course, the United States. Joplin, Missouri, was the precise scene of the incident, and Miss Flo Russell its victim or heroine. It was charged against her, quite in the Addisonian style, that the height at which she held them created enough commotion to amount to a disturbance of traffic. Her youth and prettiness, that they did not aggravate the offense, did aggravate the commotion; and a policeman arrested her. Miss Russell, in her defense, said that she was wearing a new and particularly headsome silk petticoat, and other "things" equally new and equally handsome, and that she held her skirt just high enough to prevent them from being muddied, but not an inch higher. To clinch the matter, she had come dressed in the identical clothes, and was ready, if the judge desired, to give a demonstration in court. The judge, of course, jumped at it; a space was cleared, and the court became so judicially fascinated with the performance that it took him fifteen minutes to discharge her, with apologies and so progress continues, even in America.

Birds and Commerce.

The fact that the Government of India has just decided that no more bird skins and plumage shall be exported gives satisfaction to bird-lovers everywhere. The reason given for the Government's decision is that, owing to the wholesale destruction of birds, destructive insects have it all their own way, and crops in India have suffered alarmingly from this cause.

The feather trade is an important part of the commerce of London, as anyone who has seen the London and India docks warehouse during a feather sale can realize. The supply from India alone is enormous.

Picture veritable mountains of the feathers of the green parrot, which is a favorite with the plumassier on account of its adaptability. Green, shimmering hills of millions of feathers that not long ago were the proud possession of the gleaming denizens of the Indian woodlands, and through the glorious green a shimmer of scarlet, that beautiful red which, for brilliance, is not surpassed anywhere in nature.

The effect of stopping this trade means greater prosperity for the ostrich farmers in South Africa, and possible legislative action as to the destruction of birds in the south of Europe.

Fascination of Bridge Whist.

Horace C. Du Val, the author of the popular little book, "Bridge Rules in Rhyme," in speaking of the fascinations of the game the other day, told the following story:

"One morning last summer we arrived at Geneva from Paris, with plans for a three days' visit. On reaching the hotel we met a friend, who suggested 'just a couple of rubbers before dinner.' Well we agreed and played right through until late that night, with short intermissions for meals. The next day we repeated the programme, and the day after that also, so that when we started for Aix-les-Bains we had seen nothing of Geneva but the hotel. I know that there is a beautiful lake there; I hear that Chillon with its 'dungeon cell' is worth visiting, and that Geneva and its surroundings are chock full of sights; but we saw nothing, and didn't care much, for we had a great time at bridge."

A Pleasant Prospect.

Miss Kitty Candour (who has just accepted dear Reggie, and is now taking all you, Reggie, dear, that the great fault of my character is that after I have taken any resolution—it doesn't matter what it may be—I always bitterly repent it!)

The Man and the Moment.

Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, to me you are the very personification of religion. Rev. Mr. Priestly—I hope, Miss Gushing, that you will not lose this opportunity of embracing religion. Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, this is so sweet! The results of these experiments have been watched with interest in the southwest, and other gardeners and fruit-growers are adopting this method of fertilization.—English paper.

Sure Enough.

"John," said a frightened wife in the middle of the night, "there's something moving downstairs, I'm sure!" John listened intently.

"Oh, it's nothing but the gas meter pegging away," he said with a sigh of relief.—"PICK-ME-UP."

Abstract Statement

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
OF THE
VILLAGE OF STIRLING,
for the year ending Dec. 31st,
1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1901	\$ 701.82
Taxes	880.95
Non-resident Taxes	135.25
School Grant from Rawdon	816.02
School Grant from Sidney	132.50
Licenses	130.01
Fines	1.00
Loans	110.00
Miscellaneous	76.10
Cemetery	92.00
Government Grant	98.00
County Grant	90.00
	86318.75

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$ 205.00
Printing	68.25
Interest	5.80
Roads, Bridges and Walks	1089.21
Charity	173.85
Schools	2400.00
Debentures	150.00
Fire Protection	52.00
County Rates	556.59
Loans current	208.00
Street Lighting	499.48
Sinking Fund	400.00
Miscellaneous	43.28
Electric Expenses	29.00
Registration	12.00
Government Grant	98.00
	83927.91

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Village of Stirling, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, W. S. MARTIN, Auditors.

Stirling, Feb. 26, 1903.

Assets and Liabilities

OF THE
Village of Stirling.

on December 31st 1902.

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$ 385.84
Town Hall	2000.00
Engine House	300.00
High and Public Schools	150.00
Un-collected Taxes	9000.00
Gravel Pits	1500.94
Fire Engine	50.00
Sinking Fund	400.00
	81428.78

LIABILITIES.

Balance on County Rates	\$ 827.44
High School Debentures	8000.00
Duis Schools	500.00
Notes in Parker Bros' Bank	1118.50
Cement Walk Debenture	400.00
	5452.91

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Village of Stirling, on Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, W. S. MARTIN, Auditors.

Feb. 26th, 1903.

STATEMENT

OF THE
RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL
for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1901	\$ 788.41
G. E. Kennedy, fees co. pupils	249.00
Government Grant, 1902	488.26
W. Mackintosh, H. S. examiner	42.75
County grant	46.25
Grant from Stirling	850.00
	2386.68

EXPENDITURES.

Work and Supplies	\$ 51.45
Salaries	1786.88
Examiner's fees	111.71
Printing	8.64
Insurance	87.50
Interest on Debenture	165.00
	2161.18

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Stirling High School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, W. S. MARTIN, Auditors.

STATEMENT

OF THE
RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
STIRLING PUBLIC SCHOOL
for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

J. Milne, village appropriation	\$ 2050.00
Government Grant, 1902	98.00
Grant from Sidney	10.00
Grant from Rawdon	18.88
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank	650.00
	650.00
	2821.83

EXPENDITURES.

Balances due Treasurer	\$ 169.58
Work and Supplies	1419.00
Insurance	90.00
Paid on note in Parker's Bank	100.00
Interest on note	88.00
Paid note in Parker's Bank	650.00
Interest on note	9.75
	2393.83

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Stirling Public School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, W. S. MARTIN, Auditors.

RECEIPTS.

W. S. MARTIN, Auditors.

S. MARSHALL, Auditors.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Solicitor or Executives.

C.E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

No assurance is given when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25cts.

For sale by C. E. Parker.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of and late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon Montreal, Govt.
and formerly resident and assistant at
Montreal Hospital, and Assistant in dis-
tal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in
Licensing Office in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. E. McANALLY, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Bouler's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Since over Brown & Mc-
Clellan's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. MCCAMMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OFFICE: McAnally Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
Taking Affidavits. Office, over the store
formerly occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
TO SCHOOL DENTIST. Visit Stirring
providing dental services and Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for painless extraction
and the preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Women and Finance.

Several financiers and bankers were
seated in the restaurant of a London ho-
tel one evening during the past week,
and the conversation turned upon pecu-
liar incidents in banking life.

One of them remarked:

"A very comical occurrence took place
at our bank recently. A lady who is well
known in the city as a businesslike little
body carries an account with us which
was recently overdrawn to the extent of
about thirty pounds. We sent her the
usual notice that she had overdrawn and
asked her to come down and settle up. As I said, she is a business woman
from the word 'go' and the next morning
she appeared at the bank and handed
one of our men a cheque for the
amount she had overdrawn."

"Well, where's the point to that narrati-
ve?" asked someone, after the banker
had presumably ended his story.

"The point," said the banker, "lies in
the fact that the cheque by which she
proposed to pay her overdraft was drawn
on our institution, the very bank on
which she had overdrawn her account."

Another banker chimed in with:

"You should have seen the young lady
who visited our bank, just before Christ-
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sum amount by her father as a Christ-
mas gift. She passed it to the paying
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sum amount by her father as a Christ-
mas gift. She passed it to the paying
teller, who handed it back to her with
the curt announcement:

"Well, where's the point to that narrati-
ve?" asked someone, after the banker
had presumably ended his story.

"The point," said the banker, "lies in
the fact that the cheque by which she
proposed to pay her overdraft was drawn
on our institution, the very bank on
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Another banker chimed in with:

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Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVII.

I was not destined to improve my acquaintance with Mr. Matthew Mayfield. I would give a good deal for a quiet half-hour's interview with him now, in some room where the door locked and the key thrown out of the window; but on that eventful day I was ungrateful enough to be just as pleased with the gray note he sent me at the end of the hour as I should have been with his reappearance in person. I am afraid I regarded him rather too lightly as a means to an end, and though within limits I was right, I came nigh to paying dearly for my disrespect.

The note was as follows:—

"Dear Sir—I have been called away to visit a dying seaman—poor fellow, I fear he is unrepentant—at the far end of the Bay, and shall therefore not be able to give myself the pleasure of waiting upon you."

"But in the meanwhile I have seen Captain Dicey of the Miranda, and he will be willing to oblige you on the terms mentioned. The yacht is lying on the Little Mole, and will sail for Cagliari punctually at six this evening. You should be on board in plenty of time, as Dicey says he can't wait. The run will take about twenty-five hours, and you thus stand a great chance of finding the Queen of Night still off the port. Wishing you a speedy passage and happy reunion with your friends, also assuring you of the privilege which I feel it to have been of service to you."

"I remain,

"Yours obediently,
MATTHEW MAYFIELD.

P.S.—Captain Dicey is an excellent fellow, and, as honest as the day, but of course, as the master of a small steam-yacht, is not a man of much culture and refinement."

"Culture and refinement be hanged, so long as he runs me across to Cagliari before the Queen leaves the island," I cried, and I hurried off to the hotel bureau to square my account and give up my room. My baggage did not trouble me, since I had nothing but a few articles I had purchased for present requirements, and these were comfortably stowed in a handbag. Having made my small preparations, I found that I had still three hours to kill before the yacht sailed, and I decided that a portion at least of the time might be profitably spent in the selection and purchase of a revolver, for I did not know what was before me when I should again stand face to face with Zavertal and Vizard.

I went for the purpose to the shops on the Strada Chiaria, and after providing myself with a very good weapon, strolled along to the Little Mole to have a look at the Miranda. With my limited capabilities for asking my way, I had some little difficulty in finding her among the crowds of shipping, and when I did I can't say that I thought much of her. She was very small, being under a hundred tons, and her appearance did not suggest that the rest she had been undergoing had been very extensive. A couple of swarthy sailors, certainly not Englishmen, were busy furnishing up her dingy brass-work, and a stream of smoke from a black and rather rusty funnel showed that the fires were alight and steam in process of being got up. After all, the capabilities of her engine-room were what I was most interested in, and though the boat was anything but the small craft I had expected, there was nothing to show that she was not fast.

By a frequent repetition of the word "capitano" I managed to make one of the sailors understand that I wanted the captain, and being informed by gesture that he was on shore, I decided to take a walk in the neighborhood till he should put in an appearance. Turning into a by-street in the crowded part at the back of the harbor, I was reminded by the sight of a small res-

taurant that I had been too occupied to think of food since breakfast, and I went in and sat down at one of the small tables.

The room was a long one, with a door at the far end forming a second entrance from another street, and at that hour was unoccupied save by the waiters, and by a couple of customers seated together in a bottle of wine at a distant table.

The pair being separated from me by the length of the room, I did not on entering pay any attention to them, but after giving my order, and while waiting to be served, I allowed my eyes to stray their way. One of them had risen, and was hurriedly putting on his hat previous to departure. A second later he had vanished through the door near him into the street, but not before I had intercepted a furtive glance cast at myself, and had recognized in the fugitive Mr. Matthew Mayfield, the long-shore missionary who had procured me passage in the Miranda, and who, according to his own statement, ought to have been soothing the last moments of a dying seaman at the further side of the bay.

I attributed his hasty flight and evident desire to avoid me to a not unnatural dislike to have the discrepancy detected. I cannot say that the sight of him hobnobbing there in a restaurant, so far from his supposed sphere of duty, caused me actual uneasiness, but it certainly made me look at his companion with an interest I should not otherwise have felt. The now solitary occupant of the distant table sat still, steadily finishing the bottle of wine, and, I suppose, not having Mayfield's reason, evinced no concern in me or in my affairs.

He was a heavy, squat-built man of the bulldog type, and though he was too far off for me to note more than the outline of his features, or to judge of his expression, he gave me the general idea of being what is known as an "ugly customer." Not much was to be learned from his shabby, ill-fitting suit of blue serge, and from the unbraided cheese-cutter cap on the adjacent chair, except that he was a scafarer of not very exalted rank, and I tucked him off as the engineer or mate of a tramp steamer. Having outstayed Mr. Matthew Mayfield by some five minutes, he slouched heavily through the further doors and disappeared.

By the time I had finished my refreshment and paid the score it was five o'clock, and I made my way back to the Mole in the hope that the master of the Miranda had come aboard. The sailors had knocked off work, and were lounging in the bows, where they had been joined by a third man, also an Italian, and, from his greasy, smoke-begrimed clothes, probably the combined engineer and fireman of this curiously manned and much-worn "yacht." On this occasion my appearance at the gang-plank seemed to excite some interest among the crew, and almost before I sang out my word of inquiry, "Capitano?" one of them rose and shouted through a skylight, the others eying me strangely the while. The man's summons met with an answering hail from below, and immediately a head protruded from the companion-hatch that caused me something of a shock... The reason was this: the head belonged to the rough-and-tumble individual whom I had seen half an hour before in the restaurant tête-à-tête with Mayfield.

"Cap'n Forrester?" he sang out. "Yes; I am here by arrangement with Mr. Mayfield," I replied.

He turned and put his head back into the companion-hatch for two seconds, then came right out on deck and invited me to step aboard. "You won't find no luxuries on this 'ere steam-yacht," he added as I crossed the plank, "but she's a dead fit to go."

"You are Captain Dicey, I sup-

pose?" I said, as he received me with a rough handshake. "That's not much to look at, but a devil to go," was his reply. "You're prepared to hand over the dubs, 'according to contract?'"

I put the stipulated amount in his grimy hand, and was proceeding to assure him that he should have the other twenty pounds on landing, provided I caught the Queen of Night, when he cut me short with the remark that he made no blood-ing doubt about hooking the balance: it was as good as in his pocket already.

"And now, seeing as the cargo's aboard, there's nothing to hinder us getting under weigh," he added. "You just amuse yourself while I do the needful, and when we're clear of port I'll show you your bunk and the saloon."

Going forward, he shouted to his crew in Italian, and when they were at their posts the mooring rope was cast off and we were soon steaming across the Bay towards the declining sun. Dicey himself steered from the small erection, hardly to be called a bridge, for'ard of the funnel, and seating myself in the stern I paid critical attention to the steaming capacity of the vessel. The opinion I formed, as soon as we were at "full speed ahead," was that the phrase "a good'un to go" as applied to the Miranda was a decided misnomer. Her engines were better than might have been expected from her dilapidated appearance, but she certainly was not fast, and I began to grow anxious as to the result of the attempt to head off my enemies.

On other grounds, too, a feeling of uneasiness stole over me now that I had time to calmly consider the circumstances under which I found myself on this strange craft. I had not been much smitten with Mr. Matthew Mayfield's manners and appearance, and it had only been the service he came to render that reconciled me to him. My confidence in him had received a rude shock in his desire to avoid me at the restaurant, and really, now that I came to think of it, had his account of himself been "correct," there would have been no reason for such avoidance. He would, if everything had been above-board, have made some excuse for his change of plans and have come forward to introduce me to Dicey.

Again, the Miranda and her crew opened up a wide field of conjecture that was not very reassuring. The vessel might have been used as a yacht at some early stage in her history, but there was certainly nothing about her to show that she had been "in commission" lately.

She gave me more the impression of a superannuated steamer that had

been "laid up" for sale, and that

she had been hurriedly prepared for sea at short notice. The hands, too,

with the exception of the skipper,

were all Italians, which, to say the

least of it, was an incongruity in an

English-owned yacht, and was a

good deal more in accordance with

the theory that the boat had been

bored or purchased for a special pur-

pose. If so, what was that purpose

likely to be? Was it possible that

Mayfield and Dicey were emissaries

of Vizard and Zavertal, charged

with the duty of luring me into an

other trap?

These unpleasant reflections were interrupted by the approach of one of their subjects. We were now well clear of the land, and the lights of the port, just beginning to twinkle in the fast-gathering twilight, would be soon left far behind. Dicey gave the helm to one of the men, and came lurching aft, a figure far more suggestive of a waterside bully than of a gentleman's sailing-master.

"Now, Cap'n, maybe you'd like to go below for a bite and a sup," he said. "I'm on board wages, so the steward is on leave, so there's no table-sloths nor finger-glasses you understand."

I should rather think there were no table-cloths and finger-glasses in the mouldy, evil-smelling den into which he ushered me, and probably never had been. The cuddy was not more than fifteen feet long, and the narrow, ladder-like stair ran straight down into it. A couple of cabins on either side blocked all source of daylight except such as filtered through the dusty skylight, and now that night was falling only the bare desolation of the place was visible.

Dicey kicked open the door of one of the cabins, which, so far as I could see, was devoid of all furniture save a bed-place and a bench.

"There's your quarters," he said.

"Hold on while I light the candle lamp, go as you can stow your bag."

There was a certain tremor, not exactly nervous, but rather of eagerness, in his voice that somehow put me on my guard against what he had not what. It was as though he had been working up to a crisis which was now at hand, and he wished to be through with it. At least that was the way it took me in my suspicious frame of mind, and it had the effect of making me follow him white he lit the lamp. I had already registered an intention to spend the night on deck, for the narrow cabin, nearly five feet across, was much too much of a cul-de-sac for a man laboring under my apprehensions to be left alone in; even for a minute. I had got the feeling that I wanted to see all that went on board the Miranda, and above all to be ready.

Dicey's stumpy, grime-stained fingers fumbled with a match-box, and soon the swing-lamp over the centre table broke into brilliant life.

For the moment I did not notice that he had got the police he could not bear falling as it full across my face.

Then, while my eyes were still strug-

gling with the sudden glare, Dicey stepped quickly back from me, and a sternly "mildious" voice from the darkness of the recess behind the

mirrors

imitations the portrait and signa-

ture of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous

recruit book author, are on every

box.

Most people suffer more or less

from stomach weakness, indigestion

and loss of appetite in the spring,

but many do not realize that this

condition of affairs is due to low

vitality, poorness of the blood, and

exhausted nerves.

The digestive organs, like the

other organs of the body, are entire-

ly dependent on the nervous system

for the energy or power which en-

ables them to perform their func-

tions. Without this the digestive

fluids do not flow, the muscular con-

traction and motion of the stomach

is weak and irregular, and conse-

quently arises indigestion, headaches,

dizzy spells, sleeplessness and other

distressing symptoms.

Digestive tablets, pepton, and such

treatments can never do more than

afford temporary relief. But

continued use to effect digestion the

for want of exercise, the natural di-

gestion becomes slow, and the

blood rich red creting now nerve-

force—the vital power which

runs

the machine of the body,

Mrs. M. A. Sharp, 346 Dublin

Street, Peterborough, Ont., writes:

"For some years I was troubled

with indigestion, which developed

into nervous dyspepsia, and besides

suffering from nervousness, strange,

dizzy spells would come over me.

Hearing of the good results obtained

from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,

I decided to try it. After a pretty

thorough test of this medicine I can

say that I never used anything that

did me so much good. It seemed to

be the very treatment that I needed,

and as a result of its use I am

quite restored to health."

By noting your increase in weight

while using this great food cure you

can prove that new, firm flesh and

tissue is being added to the body.

The appetite is sharpened, digestion

and assimilation are improved, the

liver rounds out, the ruddy glow

returns to the cheeks, and in every

part of the body there is a marked

improvement in the action of the

digestive organs.

It cures other ailments, just as

it cures the Nerve Food cures

in fact, it cures all diseases.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures

indigestion and dyspepsia just as

it cures other ailments, by making

the blood rich red creting now nerve-

force—the vital power which

runs

the machine of the body,

and in fact, it cures all diseases.

It is a great food cure, and

will cure all diseases.

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THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc
in Trade Centres

Toronto, May 19.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 73¢ middle freight; No. 2 spring nominal at 70¢ to 71¢ on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 82¢ Goderich; and No. 1 Northern at 81¢ Goderich. No. 1 hard, \$80 grinding in Etobicoke, lake and rail, and No. 1 transhipment at 81¢.

The market is quiet at 80¢ to 81¢ east. The market is quiet; No. 2 extra quoted at 84¢ middle freight, and No. 3 at 82¢.

Rye—The market is quiet at 81¢ east.

Buckwheat—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 40¢ east.

Pea—The market is quiet, with sales of No. 2 at 63¢ high freights.

Corn—Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41¢ west, and at 40¢ here; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 51 to 52¢ on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60¢ to 61¢.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.87; middle weights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 per bbl. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10; and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$3.90, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Bran is dull at \$1.7¢ here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$1.50, and shorts at \$1.7¢. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$1.8, and shorts at \$2.00 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices easy, in consequence of good receipts. We quote:—Fresh large rolls, 15 to 16¢; choice, 1-1b rolls, 16 to 17¢; fresh dairy tubs, 15¢; secondary grades, 13 to 14¢; creamery prints, 21 to 22¢; solids, 18 to 19¢.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, with sales of case lots at 18¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote: New, 12¢ to 12½¢ per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½ in. 1-ton case lots.

Pork—Mess., \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$20.50 to \$22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12¢ to 18¢; rolls, 11 to 11½¢; shoulders, 10¢; backs, 14 to 14½¢; breakfast bacon, 13 to 14¢.

Lard—The market is unchanged.

We quote:—Tiers, 10¢; tubs, 10¢; pails 11¢; compound, 8 to 9¢.

FOUGHT TWELVE TO ONE.

Brilliant Feat of Arms in the Capture of Sokoto.

A London despatch says:—The capture of Sokoto on March 14 was effected by a British column of 500 men, with eight guns, against 5,000 of the enemy's horse and foot. The Fulanis charged with fanatical bravery, undeterred by a withering Maxim and rifle fire. They had no proper leadership, but the isolated bands continued to advance over heaps of dead and dying, often only individuals reaching within a yard or two of the square, where refusing quarter, they were shot down while shouting "Allah," with their last breath. Thirty chiefs around the Emir's great white flag were defiant to the last, and their corps were found hedging the standard when the British entered the city, which consisted mostly of thatched houses. Its semi-ruined walls extended seven miles around the place and were pierced by eight gates. A few days later the populace returned and the Fulanis tendered their submission to Commissioner Lugard, who arrived March 19th and installed a new Emir. The British then retired towards the coast, leaving a garrison.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Views of London Times' Berlin Correspondent.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times wired on Thursday an article on the contemplated tariff war between Germany and Canada. "Canada's action cannot be challenged by the extreme protectionist party in Germany," says the correspondent, "and if Germany continues to treat Canada according to the spirit of the extremists, the result will simply be the entire cessation of trade between the two countries, which would seriously prejudice Germany."

The Bozen Courier inclines to this opinion evidently, as it advises the German Government to exercise prudence, as further discrimination might be apt to strengthen the tendency for an Imperial commercial union between the British colonies and the motherland.

TEN KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT

Troops and Mob Clash at Valparaiso, Chile.

A Santiago, Chile, despatch says: The strike of dock laborers at Valparaiso is becoming more serious. The strikers, after setting fire to the port, as well as to the offices of the South American Steamship Company, had a number of encounters with the police, during which ten persons were killed and two hundred were injured. A detachment of three thousand troops has been despatched to Valparaiso to quell the disorder. The Government has refused all offers to compromise the difficulties, and is determined to adopt the sternest measures to restore order.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 19.—At the Western Cattle Market, to-day there was an active business transacted in both butchers' and export cattle, and the prices for the former advanced from 15 to 25¢ per cwt. Sheep, lambs, and calves were unchanged.

There were not many choice steers offered, and owing to a lack of competition amongst buyers, the market for them was strong, paid for them in some instances being otherwise than what would otherwise have been. There are still many common and light ones coming, and the demand for them was

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

ILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Powell—To authorize the City of Ottawa to fix certain assessments and issue certain debentures.

Mr. Jessop—To confirm By-law No. 247 of Beauvoisville.

Mr. Downey—Respecting the Guelph Railway Co.

Mr. Pense—To incorporate the Kingston and Frontenac Railway Co.

Mr. Jessop—Respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Mr. Cameron—Respecting the Town of Rat Portage.

Mr. Cameron—To extend the provisions of the Act enabling certain persons to develop water power on the Kaministiquia.

Dr. Pyne—To amend the Public Health Act.

Mr. Caldwell—Respecting the Lake Superior Power Co. and certain other companies.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act respecting the mortgages on real estate.

Mr. Kribis—Respecting vaccination and inoculation.

Mr. Sutherland—To amend the General Road Co.'s Act.

Mr. Hanna—Respecting the Church of England Cemetery at Sarnia.

Dr. Pyne—To amend the Act to supplement the revenues of the Crown of Ontario.

Col. Matheson—Respecting the Home Savings and Loan Co., Limited.

Mr. Ross—Respecting statute labor.

Another bill introduced by Premier Ross aims at preventing the washing away of the banks of the Niagara River from Chippawa to Fort Erie, and provides for widening and improving the roadways, and authorizing the Victoria Park Commission to make an agreement with a company to provide for the construction and operation of an electric railway from Chippawa to Fort Erie.

The Premier introduced a bill also as an amendment to the municipal act, to provide that no person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of any municipal corporation by reason of any contract or agreement granting exemption from taxation.

Both of the bills introduced by the Premier are part of the recommendation of the Assessment Commission.

FINAL READINGS.

Respecting the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway.—Mr. Tudhope.

To amend the Act incorporating the North Lanark Railway Company.—Mr. Caldwell.

To legalize and confirm By-law No. 679 of the Town of Petrolia.—Mr. Hanna.

To confirm By-law No. 575 of the Town of Sarnia.—Mr. Hanna.

To confirm By-law No. 31, 1902, of the Town of Goderich.—Mr. Cameron (Huron).

Respecting the Rose Memorial Hospital.—Mr. Fox.

Respecting the Town of Bracebridge.—Mr. Tudhope.

The House, on motion of the Minister of Education, ratified the order-in-Council dated February 25, 1908, loaning \$50,000 to Toronto University for the new Medical Building.

Third readings were given to the following bills:

Respecting the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and the City Railway Company of Windsor, Limited.—Mr. Auld.

Respecting the City of London.—Mr. Beck.

Respecting St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, Ontario.—Mr. Harcourt.

Respecting the Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Company, Limited, and the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company, Limited.—Mr. Carscallen. The following bills were given their second reading:

Respecting statute labor.—Mr. Ross.

Respecting amendments of the law in connection with the revision of the Assessment Act.—Mr. Ross.

To amend the High Schools Act.—Mr. Harcourt.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Huron, Bruce and Grey Electric Railway was before the Railway Committee. It empowers the company to change its name to the Ontario West Shore Electric Railway, and grants permission to make extensions to Wingham, London, Parkhill, and Sarnia. Objection was taken to it because it would parallel the London, Parkhill, and Grand Bend road, and it was allowed to stand over until the interested parties had a conference.

AGAINST SUNDAY CARS.

There was considerable discussion over the bill respecting the Hamilton and Caledonia Railway. A clause in the measure permitted the running of Sunday cars. The bill was finally assented to, but the clause in question was struck out.

A similar clause in the bill respecting the Sarnia Street Railway was treated in the same manner.

LINEN FACTORY.

The request of Bracebridge for permission to bonus a linen industry for granting them freedom from taxation for ten years was granted.

TAXATION OF LANDS.

The Premier's bill respecting the taxation of lands in the Districts of Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River was passed. It provides that if taxes are not paid for three years the land shall be forfeited to the Province.

LAND GRANTS TO VETS.

The House went into committee on Mr. Davis' bill to amend the Act to provide for the appropriation of certain lands for the volunteers who served in South Africa and the strong French squadron at St. Pierre, Miquelon. An unfortified naval base, it would also be a guardian of the St. Lawrence route, and an uncoiled coaling base in time of war.

Guard, who were on active service, but did not fight, should certainly be allowed to participate in the advantages allowed to the others.

Mr. Dowdy pointed out that the veterans had the advantage of settling in that they would get more benefit from the rise in land values.

Mr. Jessop—To receive free of cost land worth 50 cents an acre, they would be receiving \$80 worth for nothing. They would be given all minerals found on their property, and tax exemption for ten years, if the veterans kept their New Ontario grants, they would reap a substantial reward.

The bill was reported without amendment.

THE PREMIER'S BILLS.

The Premier introduced four public bills, the most important being one to amend the act for the improvement of public highways.

This new bill abolishes the provision that when systems of county roads are adopted, in order to obtain the Government's grant the mileage shall be based on acreage. County Councils are allowed to lay out such systems as they see fit.

County Councils will also be able to buy up toll roads whether they form a complete county system or not, and draw the Government's grant so far as it goes for such purpose, arranging to pay the municipalities not directly interested in them a sum to which they may be entitled on the basis of their assessment. The time in which County Council may take advantage of the act is to be extended.

NIAGARA'S BANKS.

Another bill introduced by Premier Ross aims at preventing the washing away of the banks of the Niagara River from Chippawa to Fort Erie, and provides for widening and improving the roadways, and authorizing the Victoria Park Commission to make an agreement with a company to provide for the construction and operation of an electric railway from Chippawa to Fort Erie.

The Premier introduced a bill also as an amendment to the municipal act, to provide that no person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of any municipal corporation by reason of any contract or agreement granting exemption from taxation.

GAMBLING AT SHOWS.

The fourth bill introduced by the Premier provides for important changes in the act relating to circuses and shows.

The Provincial license is increased from \$50 to \$100. The license may be withdrawn if gambling or games of chance are found in the show. The penalties for infringement of the law are increased, the minimum from \$100 to \$200 and the maximum from \$200 to \$300 and imprisonment from 30 days to three months.

Under the new law Dominion and Provincial detectives will have free access to all games, theatres and public gatherings.

BREEDERS AT CALGARY.

Importation of Horses in the Northwest.

A Calgary despatch says:—This is agricultural week at Calgary. The annual meeting of horse and stock breeders' associations is in progress, and the week is to close with a fat stock show. Reports presented show the number of horses imported into the Calgary district for 1902 amounted to 4,756, valued at \$106,880, or an average of \$22.47. The average value of animals imported into Manitoba and the Territories was \$36.57. The Secretary of the association urges that a minimum valuation should be placed on horses imported into Canada. He says the Canadian west is being flooded with a class of horses that is already too plentifully represented in the country at the present time, and which are bought at slaughter prices on the overstocked ranges of Montana, and the effect has been to completely demoralize the limited market for the grade animals and mists produced by the western breeders.

PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspe) was informed by Mr. Prefontaine that the Government had received a petition from the fishing interests of Gaspe, praying that the Government would prohibit the catching of fish for use as lawn fertilizer, and also prohibit the use of trap nets for cod and herring, on the ground that these practices were destroying the fisheries. The Government had declined to act in the matter.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspe) was informed by Mr. Fielding that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had received no loan from the Dominion Government since Confederation. At that time the company owed the Province of Canada \$25,670,393.53, which was taken by the Dominion as an asset. No payments had ever been made by the company on this debt.

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GENERAL.

Cotton growing is being successfully carried on in Gambia, British West Africa.

Recent volcanic eruptions have destroyed many coffee plantations in Guatemala.

The striking railway men of Victoria have submitted unconditionally to the Government's proposal.

Dr. Schlamp, the largest wine grower in Germany, is on trial charged with wholesale adulteration.

THROWN FROM WINDOWS.

Thrilling Scenes at a Chicago Fire.

A Chicago despatch says:—Two lives were lost in a fire that destroyed the Westchester Apartment Building, at 5017 Cottage Grove Avenue early on Friday. One other man is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames, while two persons were probably fatally and others were seriously injured, by jumping from the windows. Twenty-seven families lived in the apartments on the three upper floors, and many persons narrowly escaped injury in the panic which followed the alarm. The property loss is \$60,000. J. T. Hoffman, husband of one of the injured, saved his two children by throwing them from the second story onto a mattress. His wife, however, failed and fell to the ground. It is thought she will die.

DISLIKED THE TALL HAT.

Cowboys Killed a Man Who Wore One.

A Houston, Texas, despatch says: Philip Buntz, of a Bible house, was killed on Friday night in Logan, west of here, in the cowboy country, because he wore a high silk hat, and also because he ordered a glass of lemonade at a bar instead of good "rod" beer.

These two breaches of the social ethics were two much for the cowboys present, one of whom threw a lariat around Buntz's neck. The colporteur died fighting. He was felled to the floor by a blow from the butt of a heavy revolver, his skull being fractured. Death followed in a few minutes. Letters were found on him signed "your sister" and postmarked New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

The following bills were read the first time:

To confer upon the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of J. S. McDougall.—Mr. Cowan.

To incorporate the Neponset Iron Range, Railway Company.—Mr. Downey.

To incorporate the Chatham, Morrisburg, and Lake Erie Railway Company.—Mr. Stephens.

To incorporate the City and County Bank of Canada.—Mr. Ross.

The following private bills were read a second time, and referred to committee:

An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company.—Mr. Belcourt.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Pontypool Railway Co.—Mr. Vrooman.

An Act respecting certain trust funds of the Diocese of Moosonee.—Mr. Oster.

An Act to incorporate the Columbia Improvement Co., Limited.—Mr. Gilfillan.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Royal Savings Bank.—Mr. Bickerdike.

The following bills were given a third reading:

An Act respecting the Winnipeg Western Land Corporation, Limited.—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.—Mr. McCarter.

An Act respecting the Canada Northwest Land Co., Limited.—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Great Northwest Central Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.

The Act to incorporate the New Canadian Co., Limited, was read a second time and passed to committee.

PENSIONS.

Colonel Hughes (Victoria) was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that Canadians disabled in the South African War received the same pensions as the men of the British army. The Canadian Government contributed nothing to this, and had not considered the advisability of supplementing the Imperial pension.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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BREEDERS AT CALGARY.

15,000 ROLLS OF BARGAINS.

THE GREATEST
WALL PAPER SALE
ever held in Hastings County.

PARKER'S
New Wall Paper Rooms
Next Door to the Drug Store.

A Wall Paper Sale of New, Fresh and Up-to-date Papers.

This is no Remnant Sale, but all the Latest Styles, Patterns and Colorings. All our very newest papers will be included in the Sale—New Stripe Effects, New Yellows and Gold, and new ideas in Three Paper Effects will be shown.

As our stock of Wall Paper has grown too large for our Wall Paper rooms we have placed it on the ground floor for convenience to our customers and ourselves.

We have made this a special department and with competent and obliging men in charge we will be pleased to show you our stock at any time.

Prices start at 3c, roll and a general discount on all lines.

Remember we pay the highest price for Eggs.

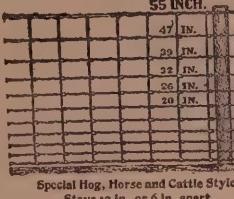
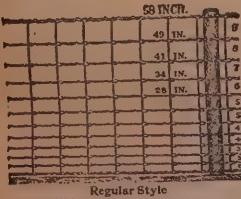
Watch our ad. for prices.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not rust, but does, efficiently, turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.

EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED

by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

SOLE AGENTS,
H. & J. WARREN,
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE,
MILL STREET.

HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO.,
KEOKUK, IOWA.



The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulky,
HERMIT,

Record 2101. Public Trial 2.12. Reg. No. 3923.
Standard Breed. Standard by Performance.
Standard by His Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Ilago 2.17. Peacock 2.18 and others with records of 2.18 to 2.20. The season of 1903 as follows: Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Monday night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tuesday night, Kitchener's Hotel, Stirling; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUFELT,
in charge.

FRED. PEAKE,
Manager.

TAKE NOTICE

That I have on hand a full line of Buggies, Mikados and Lumber Wagons which will be sold cheap for cash or on short time. Good Blacksmith wanted.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,
Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber, In said village on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903;

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will be asked to notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. S. BLACK,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire, with one premium picture, 1.75

The Weekly Sun, 1.80

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, 1.80

The Farmers' Advocate (new subscribers), 1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily), 2.20

The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: For Regular Advertisements—Two lines, 10c; 25 cents each insertion over three lines, 10c per line. Matter in larger than the ordinary type, 10c, per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c, per line each insertion. No insertion less than 10c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train schedule Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8:37 a.m. Account... 10:05 a.m.
W.M.C. 8:45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 2:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday last cheese sold at 11¢. 11 8-16, and 11 6-16c.

Meet me at Ward's, Saturday night.

The 49th Regiment have been ordered to Kingston for their annual drill, which commences on June 16th.

Victoria Day will be celebrated on Monday, May 25th. There will be celebrations at Campbellford and Marmora.

Mr. H. Hamis having been given leave of absence for two months, Mr. W. P. Chard has been appointed in his stead as bailiff.

Wonderful values—Ward's 25c. and 50c. Shirts.

Reopening of the church at Wellman's corner next Sunday. Rev. J. W. Totten of Tweed will preach at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m.

Over 600 immigrants arrived in Toronto on Monday who will remain in Ontario, and will help to relieve the scarcity of farm laborers.

The names of the roadmasters, fence viewers and poundkeepers appointed by Rawdon Council have been handed in for publication, but have been crowded out of this issue.

Change your Underwear. Ward has just the change you need.

Stirling has now three barber shops, or rather we should say, "tonorial parlors." The latest to open is in the place lately occupied by Parker Bros., bankers. Mr. W. W. Hagerman, is manager.

Mr. G. L. Scott, representative of the Canada Carbon Light Co., has been in town for the past few days and has made changes in the village lamps, putting on all the latest improvements.

Many fishermen are unaware that the close season for bass includes rock bass. The season extends until June 15, and many young men who go fly-fishing for rock bass are in danger of legal prosecution.

Straw Hats, Crash Hats, any hat you want at Ward's, your hatter.

The weather this season is the exact opposite of last year. Then there was too much rain; now there has not been enough; and should rain not come soon the drought must have a serious effect on the crops.

Lieut. G. L. Scott has received his equitation certificate from the Royal School of Cavalry, having passed the examination with honors in all subjects. This makes three certificates Mr. Scott has received from the Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

The third game of football between the High School and Town teams took place at Victoria Park last evening, when the town boys defeated the High School by a score of 1 to 0. The two previous games had been a tie and this game was the deciding one. Mr. J. Marks, of Belleville, referred the game to Kingston and tested and were found to be of fine quality.

Rev. J. R. Real, of Belleville, had a queer experience on a recent Sunday. He was in Ameliasburg conducting services at the Methodist Church there.

In the morning, it being warm, the windows were open. The congregation had just knelt for the opening prayer when a pigeon flew in at one of the windows and alighted on the big Bible close to where the reverend gentleman was standing. From the Bible it flew on his shoulder, where it remained all the time he was praying. When he concluded the pigeon flew away. Rev. Mr. Real says he never had a more strange or more striking experience.

Campbellford Herald—"It is said that there are forty-four dressmakers at present residing in Campbellford, and every one is very busy, and some of them struggling with a month and six weeks' orders in advance." Stirling cannot boast of that number, but there are a great many here, and yet not enough to keep up with the demand. It seems to be the one calling which is never overcrowded, as the more there are the more work there appears to be required.

The Sovereign Bank opened a branch last Saturday morning at Marmora, in temporary premises in the Pearce block. It is understood that they have secured a building on Front street, and will shortly fit up an office in their usual handsome style. The branch is at present under Mr. Chandler's supervision, with Mr. Poussette, formerly teller here, in charge. Mr. W. J. Spy, Jr., also of Stirling, has been appointed junior clerk in the new branch. In the local branch Mr. Percy Watts of the Havoc office is acting teller for a few days, until Mr. Poussette's successor is appointed.

Correction.

Your item in last week's editorial man on a wheel injuring Mrs. E. Chambers, and not stopping to see if she was hurt, was entirely wrong. He ran his bell and when nearly up to her she stopped in front of the wheel and the accident was entirely unavoidable as far as he was concerned. He threw himself off his wheel and helped her up and asked her if she was hurt and he says she said she wasn't. It would be into the person's credit if they would enquire into the matter before handing in such articles.—ONE WHO WAS THERE.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The item referred to was received from a party whom we believe to be perfectly reliable, and we regret that anything misleading or incorrect should have appeared.

Wedding Bells.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Wm. Frye, Burnbrae, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, when his oldest daughter, Elizabeth A., was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Nayor, of Stirling.

The bride was becomingly attired in a blue silk skirt and waist of white silk with chiffon and ribbon trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white lillies. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel M. Frye, who wore a dress of white muslin trimmed with blue satin. The groom was assisted by his nephew, Mr. Albert W. Nayor, of Marmora.

The two little flower girls, Miss May Butwell, of Toronto, and Miss Annie G. Frye, sister of the bride, looked very pretty in their white dresses and carried bouquets of lillies tied with white ribbon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Orion, the bridal party standing under an arch of evergreens and white flowers. Only a few of the nearest relatives and friends were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The presents were both handsome and useful, the groom's present to the bride being a gold watch and chain. The Menie band was in attendance and rendered some very nice music, which was much appreciated by all.

The happy couple left on Wednesday evening for Stirling, where they will reside.—Campbellford Despatch.

A Sad Story from the North.

An extremely sad and pathetic case is reported from Bancroft. Some time ago a man named Kelly living on a farm about three miles from that village had the misfortune while eating his dinner to have a small piece of bone lodge in his throat. He didn't notice it at the time, but later his throat began to bother him and he consulted local doctors who diagnosed the case as some throat trouble, but efforts to afford relief were unavailing. The trouble became worse he left for Toronto to enter the hospital there. In a few days the man died.

When he left Bancroft nothing serious was thought of the case and his wife and three small children were daily expecting to hear of his departure for home. Almost at the same time that word came of his death the terrible news of the approach of the bush fires which created such havoc in that region reached them. In a few hours all that he had worked so hard for were burned and the family had a narrow escape from death by burning. They managed to escape, however, but all that they owned were the clothes they wore. Mr. Kelly had one of the best equipped farms in the neighborhood, but all that now remains are the blackened ruins. All the stock, buildings, machinery and grain was destroyed and now the family are destitute. The neighbors are doing the best they can for them. There is no doubt but that they will be provided for. There is said to be many cases of families losing all in that neighborhood and relief in many cases would be gladly welcomed.—Ontario.

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The new bridge over the Trent River at Heesley's Falls was completed last week. Dickson Bros., of Campbellford, were the contractors.

D. S. Austin, Wooler, has been appointed clerk of the tenth Division court of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, vice W. E. Scott, resigned.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good is an old adage, and its truth was shown last week when fire fighters were combating a forest blaze in Olden Township, on property owned by Thompson and Avery, of Sharbot Lake. By accident they discovered a deposit of feldspar, and a survey of the place revealed the fact that its extent was almost limitless. Samples were taken to Kingston and tested and were found to be of fine quality.

Rev. J. R. Real, of Belleville, had a queer experience on a recent Sunday. He was in Ameliasburg conducting services at the Methodist Church there.

In the morning, it being warm, the windows were open. The congregation had just knelt for the opening prayer when a pigeon flew in at one of the windows and alighted on the big Bible close to where the reverend gentleman was standing. From the Bible it flew on his shoulder, where it remained all the time he was praying. When he concluded the pigeon flew away. Rev. Mr. Real says he never had a more strange or more striking experience.

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Crown Roller Mills.

Owing to the extreme low water at this season of the year and the difficulty in procuring wood we have decided until further notice to grind coarse grains only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Customers please note. Of course Flour will be exchanged any work day.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

Car of Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed expected to-day.

FREE! FREE!

To the LADIES—Every Lady in Stirling and vicinity is invited to C. F. Stickley's store to receive a sample package of

REXALL House Hold DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods. They are the latest in improved Dyes.

C. F. STICKLEY, Agent.

At Toronto the railways are seeking to prevent the passage of a law under which they would be compelled to pay taxes on their property at the same rate as private citizens pay taxes on their homes. They ask for exemption. At Ottawa they are asking the Dominion Parliament to use the taxing power to collect money from these same private citizens to their private profit.

FOR SALE—on easy terms, or to rent, house now occupied by undersigned.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

TORONTO, May 15, 1903.

G. G. THRASHER,
Sec. Hort. Society,
Stirling, Ont.

Atmosphere is very dry.

DEAR SIR—We have had our own troubles this year with the nursery people in reference to the premium plants. As some of them have not been paid for, we have telephoned to the nurseryman not to ship any more. The season has advanced so fast that some sent out were in leaf, and I do not want to do anything that will hurt your work. I know it is hard enough for you to get members without having our own difficulties.

How would it do to call off the exhibition until after the Fall, and then give your members bulbs or shrubs whichever they prefer? As the fault is ours and not yours, we will give you quite a wide range to choose from, and you might make up a list, the cost not to exceed 10c. per member, and we will fill the order at that time.

Yours very truly,

G. C. CREELMAN.

The Directors of the Stirling Horticultural Society have agreed to adopt the suggestions made in above letter.

G. C. CREELMAN.

PERSONALS.

Miss L. Crowe, of Trenton, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Hagerman.

Mr. Percy Wood, of Ivanhoe, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. Arthur.

Miss Hattie Martin attended the district convention of the W. M. S. at Hastings yesterday.

Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Bell and Rev. R. Duke are attending the district meeting of the Methodist Church at Campbellford.

Messrs. W. P. and J. Chard, accompanied by their wives, spent a couple of days visiting their parents at Bass Lake.

Dr. Chas. F. Wait, dentist, was at Stockdale on Tuesday, attending the funeral of his stepmother, the late Mrs. Hiram Wait.

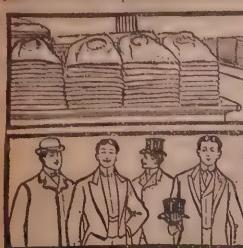
Prof. J. H. De Silberg, the Celebrated Eye Specialist from Germany, will be in St

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 37.



We'll Look Around a Little.

That is what four lookers said on Saturday p.m. We were satisfied. Within an hour they came back and bought the suits they had tried on, and said our clothes fit better and have more style than any other in the town and prices no higher.

It pleases us to have people make comparison. It's the only way to tell who has the best. No, we are not high priced, we offer swell Suits as low as \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, and satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

We have some \$3.00 Suits, but we only keep them to compete with the other chaps who sell cheap clothing. The best is the cheapest. Can we interest you? We sell everything a man or boy wears excepting his boots at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specialties.

In Dress Muslins, white and colored, and Basket Goods, we have the very latest just arrived. Have a look at them.

Ladies' Vests, new every week, in white and flesh color, with and without sleeves. Always able to suit one and all in prices and quality.

Dress Laces and Insertions always to match.

Ladies' Hosiery in real Cashmere sole, Maco sole, tan and embroidery Hose, Colored Hose and Black Hose at 5c. pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers at prices from 25c. to \$2.25.

White Skirts, something very pretty at \$1.15 and upwards.

A lot of Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, regular 25c. and 30c. pr. now 10c.

A cheap lot of Ladies' Black Belts, 25c. Also some Silk Collars at 25c. and 50c. each.

Neck Ribbons, we have some very pretty ones.

Buggy Dusters just arrived, at 60c. each.

GROCERIES—Always a fresh, up-to-date stock. Give us a trial. 12c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL RUN

Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions
TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AT
RETURN FARES.

REGINA... Moose Jaw... \$30

Estevan... Yorkton... \$30

Arden... Macleod... \$35

Moosomin... Melfort... \$35

Yamada... Minnedosa... \$35

Biggar... Binscarth... \$35

Gravelbourg... \$35

Swan River... \$35

St. Paul... \$35

Calgary... \$35

Red Deer... Piratichon... \$40

Calgary... \$40</

COULD NOT WALK.

A Young Lady Tells the Torture She Suffered From Rheumatism.

Miss Myrtle Major, Hartland, N.B., is one of the thousands who have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure rheumatism. Miss Major says: "I suffered from the trouble for nearly a year. I had the advice of a doctor and took his medicine, but it did not help me. The trouble was located chiefly in my ankles, and the pain I suffered at times was intense. As a matter of fact at times I was quite unable to walk across the room, and for some six months I was confined to the house. I used liniments and other medicines prescribed for rheumatism, but they did me no good. Then some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on their advice and before I had used three boxes I began to feel better. I took nine boxes of the pills altogether, and before I finished the last box not a trace of the trouble remained. It is now nearly two years since I took the pills and as there has not been a symptom of the trouble since it proves that the pills make permanent cures."

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and can only be cured by treating it through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure this trouble. Good blood makes every organ in the body strong and healthy, and as every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, it follows that they cure such troubles as anæmia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, kidney ailments, rheumatism, the after effects of influenza and fevers, etc. They also relieve and cure the ailments from which so many women constantly suffer. See that you get the genuine pills with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO CHANCE OF DYING.

Patient—"Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through?" Doctor—"Oh, you are bound to get well. You can't help yourself. The Medical Record shows that out of a hundred cases like yours one recovers variably."

"That's a cheerful prospect."

"What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug about statistics!"

Deshay — "You don't mean to say she jilted you?" Cleverton — "She did, old man. That girl has the heart of a motorman."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is impeded hearing is lost, which is entirely caused by deafness in the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its use, the condition of hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send your name and address to J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75¢. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is computed that the average man speaks in the course of a year 11,000,000 words.

BINDER TALK.

A SIMPLE SHEAF OR BUNDLE CARRIER is one of the many good features of the MASSEY-HARRIS Binder.

You can see by the cut how very simple and light it is.



It has great capacity, nevertheless, and is strong and well made. It drops back from under the sleeves when dumping, without damaging the heads of grain.

FOLDING DIVIDERS—Simplest of all. A child can unlatch them and turn them in. Many other manufacturers



are trying to copy this folding device—because it is so good. But MASSEY-HARRIS patents prevent them duplicating it.

THE RIBEL on the MASSEY-HARRIS has a splendid range. It will handle short grain, long grain, or badly tangled and laid grain. Nothing escapes it.

Remember, it is the MASSEY-

HARRIS.

Fanny—"Tell me candidly, Charley, don't you begin to feel sorry that you gave up your old life of freedom?" Charlie—"Not a bit of it. I find married life so delightful that if anything were to happen to you I'd get married again inside of a month."

"Wanted reliable men," read Mrs. Brown from the advertising column of the paper. Then she raised her eyes to her forehead, looking severely at her husband, and remarked, "And the world's wait a considerable number of contours before it gets 'em.'

SPIRITUAL DYNAMICS.

Encourage Good Deeds, But Don't Flatter.

Give a man a word of encouragement when he is in a particularly hard situation, and you at once charge him with new energy. Tell men frankly what you like in them as well as what you dislike—don't flatter, but recommend what they do well, and you will not only make warm friends, but add greatly to the mental and moral energy of your environment. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle makes these homely but very helpful and suggestive remarks:

"A little encouragement is so easy to give and may be so blessed to receive. I don't mean indiscriminate flattery—it is disgusting. I mean honest encouragement of that which seems good. Most of us are free enough with our adverse criticisms, especially of persons who occupy places in the public eye, but we seldom take the trouble to pat those persons on the back even for those things of which we most heartily approve. If an author or an editor offends even by the smallest slip of the pen, we are ready enough to pounce on him, but he may please us to tell the cows come home without exciting us to tell him that we are pleased.

"I once asked Prof. William Earl Brown, of whom Partini says there is no better vocal instructor, how he managed to make so many good voices from apparently impossible material.

"Why," said he with that quiet modesty which marks all simple greatness, "the pupils do most of it themselves. I merely stand by and tell them they do a thing well. That encourages them to do other things well, and by and by their errors are crowded out by multiplied perfections."

TIROUNDS OF MOTHERS.

Recommend Baby's Own Tablets. "I would not be without them" is a very familiar sentence in their letters to me. The Tablets get this praise simply because no other medicine has ever done so much in relieving and curing the minor ills of infants and young children.

Mrs. Lev Perry, Roseway, N.S., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets for colic and constipation. I have never found anything to equal them for these troubles." Besides curing colic, constipation and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets prevent croup, break up colds, expel worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sweeten the stomach and promote health-giving sleep.

Guaranteed to contain neither opium nor other harmful drugs. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists or may be had by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Little Boy—"Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw." Mother—"What is?" Little Boy—"I just saw our school teacher at the corner of the street a laughin' just like other people!"

Bridesmaid—"I hope you will be happy, my dear." Bride—"Oh, I am sure we will. You see, his mother died when he was very young, and he doesn't remember anything about her cooking."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cough in Cows.

DRAGGED DOWN BY A SHIP.

How It Feels to Be Sucked Under by a Foundered Steamer.

In the Edinburgh Medical Journal James A. Lawson gives an interesting description of his thrilling experience when he was dragged under water by a sinking ship. When he was far down in the surging waters he struck out for the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop.

The most striking thing he remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vice, which was gradually being screwed up, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. Every organ is soon sound. It always relieves in 30 minutes.

Mrs. Ezra Dugham, Temple, N.B., Canada, writes:—"Have had heart trouble for years; would have it as often as three times a week, sometimes lasting twenty-four hours. Was persuaded to give Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure trial, which I did, with the greatest results. It surely is a peerless remedy, and would advise any one who has heart trouble to try it."

DR. AGNEW'S CINTMENT.

He who would be free from piles and skin eruptions must use this cure, which roots them out at once and for all time. It is safe, simple and easily compounded on correct principles. Fiercest fits of itching skin disease. Price, 25 cents.

Old Gashly (handing his son a cheque)—"Now, be careful, Charley, remember, 'A fool and his money soon parted.' " Charley—"Yes, sir; and thank you for obliging me so promptly."

Just the same as ever
St. Jacobs Oil
continues to be the sure cure of
Rheumatism and Neuralgia
Price, 25c. and 50c.

"Wanted reliable men," read Mrs. Brown from the advertising column of the paper. Then she raised her eyes to her forehead, looking severely at her husband, and remarked, "And the world's wait a considerable number of contours before it gets 'em.'

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. #48

1 lb.

5 lb.

10 lb.

25 lb.

50 lb.

100 lb.

250 lb.

500 lb.

1 ton.

2 tons.

5 tons.

10 tons.

20 tons.

40 tons.

60 tons.

80 tons.

100 tons.

120 tons.

140 tons.

160 tons.

180 tons.

200 tons.

220 tons.

240 tons.

260 tons.

280 tons.

300 tons.

320 tons.

340 tons.

360 tons.

380 tons.

400 tons.

420 tons.

440 tons.

460 tons.

480 tons.

500 tons.

520 tons.

540 tons.

560 tons.

580 tons.

600 tons.

620 tons.

640 tons.

660 tons.

680 tons.

700 tons.

720 tons.

740 tons.

760 tons.

780 tons.

800 tons.

820 tons.

840 tons.

860 tons.

880 tons.

900 tons.

920 tons.

940 tons.

960 tons.

980 tons.

1000 tons.

1020 tons.

1040 tons.

1060 tons.

1080 tons.

1100 tons.

1120 tons.

1140 tons.

1160 tons.

1180 tons.

1200 tons.

1220 tons.

1240 tons.

1260 tons.

1280 tons.

1300 tons.

1320 tons.

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1400 tons.

1420 tons.

1440 tons.

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1480 tons.

1500 tons.

1520 tons.

1540 tons.

1560 tons.

1580 tons.

1600 tons.

1620 tons.

1640 tons.

1660 tons.

1680 tons.

1700 tons.

1720 tons.

1740 tons.

1760 tons.

1780 tons.

1800 tons.

1820 tons.

1840 tons.

1860 tons.

1880 tons.

1900 tons.

1920 tons.

1940 tons.

1960 tons.

1980 tons.

2000 tons.

2020 tons.

2040 tons.

2060 tons.

2080 tons.

2100 tons.

2120 tons.

2140 tons.

2160 tons.

2180 tons.

2200 tons.

2220 tons.

2240 tons.

2260 tons.

2280 tons.

2300 tons.

2320 tons.

2340 tons.

2360 tons.

2380 tons.

2400 tons.

2420 tons.

2440 tons.

2460 tons.

2480 tons.

2500 tons.

2520 tons.

2540 tons.

2560 tons.

2580 tons.

2600 tons.

2620 tons.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc
in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 26. — Wheat — The market is firm, with demand fair. No. 2 white and red quoted at 72¢ middle freight; No. 2 spring nominal at 72¢ on Midland, and No. 2 gooseneck at 66¢ Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 83¢ to 84¢ Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 82¢ to 83¢ Goderich. No. 1 hard, 89¢ to 90¢ grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 88¢ to 89¢.

Oats — The market is steady. No. 2 white quoted at 30¢ middle freight, and at 31¢ high freight. No. 1 quoted at 32¢ east.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 2 extra quoted at 4¢ middle freight, and No. 3 at 4¢.

Peas — The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 6¢ high freight.

Corn Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 4¢ to 4¢ west, and at 4¢ here. No. 3 American feed corn quoted at 5¢ on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 5¢.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patients unchanged at \$2.70, middle freight, in buyers' sacks, for export.

Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$8.25 to \$9.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patients, \$4.10, and records, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$3.90, bags included, Toronto.

Milled — Bran is dull at \$1.75 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$1.50, and shorts at \$1.75. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$1.80, and shorts, at \$2.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — Trade is quiet, with prices nominal. Medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, and hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$2.

Hay — The market is quiet, with car lots of No. 1 timothy at \$9.50 to \$10, and mixed at \$8 to \$8.50.

Straw — The market is quiet at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track.

Hops — Trade dull, with prices nominal, at 18 to 20¢.

Potatoes — Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Poultry — Spring chickens are quoted at 25¢ per lb. in small or large quantities.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The receipts continue good, and prices unchanged. We quote: Fresh large rolls, 14 to 15¢; choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 15½¢; fresh dark tubs (uniform color), 15 to 15½¢; second grades, 12 to 13¢; creamery prints, 20 to 21¢; solids, 18 to 19¢.

Eggs — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Single cases, 13¢; round lots, 12½¢ per dozen.

Cheese — Market continues steady at 12 to 12½¢.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10½ to 11½¢, in ton and case lots; Pork — Mess, \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked Meats — Hams, 12½ to 13½¢; rolls, 11 to 11½¢; shoulders, 10½¢; backs, 14 to 14½¢; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½¢.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tiers, 10½¢; tubs, 10½¢; pails, 11¢; compound, 8 to 9¢.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81½¢; No. 1 Northern, 79¢; No. 2 Northern, 77¢; May, No. 1 Northern, 79¢; September, 71½¢. Oats — May, 82¢.

Buffalo, May 26. — Flour — Fresh, Spring, little doing; No. 1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern, 83¢; winter firm, No. 2 white, 65¢, through billed; No. 2 red, 80¢. Corn — Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 5½¢; No. 2 corn, 5½¢. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 39¢; No. 2 mixed, 36¢. Barley — Track Western, 47 to 55¢.

St. Louis, May 26. — Closed.

Wheat — Cash, 77¢; July, 71¢; September, 69½¢.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 26. — Business in export cattle at the Western Market today was dull, and their prices went down 20 to 25¢. The demand for butchers' descriptions kept up well, and previous values were maintained; but the enquiry for stockers and feeders was not so active, and the market for them was weak. Sheep were also lower.

The decline in exporters' cattle was in sympathy with the steady drop in Chicago, where prices are still on a lower basis than those of Toronto. Local buyers have gone there for most of their supplies this week. It was stated that five loads of 1,400-lb. steers that would have brought here \$25 easily last week, sold there for \$4.85. The prices there are also said to be trending lower, and as the market here is uncertain, for every decline abroad there means a corresponding one at home. Many exporters paid as high as \$25 for cattle that they still have on their hands here, and in Montreal, and apprehensions prevail amongst them that they will bring money on them when they reach England. One buyer stated that no more exporters were wanted for a week.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle — Per 100 lbs.

Bulls 4.00 4.25

Medium to light 4.25 4.75

Butchers' — Priced lots 4.65 4.85

Good loads 4.40 4.65

Medium 4.25 4.50

Fair 3.75 4.25

Cows	3.25	4.00
Feeders, light	4.00	4.50
Feeders, short-keeps ...	4.50	4.85
Stockers	3.50	4.00
Sheep	3.75	4.25
Export ewes	3.75	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.25
Yearling lambs ...	5.00	5.50
Do., bucks ...	5.00	5.50
Spring lambs, each	2.50	4.00
Calves, per cwt. ...	4.00	5.25
Hogs	4.00	4.50
Stags	2.00	3.00
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	5.00	0.00
lbs.	5.75	5.50
Thick fats	5.75	0.00
Lights	5.75	0.00

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Best Portion of Lower St. Hyacinthe Wiped Out.

A despatch from St. Hyacinthe, Que., says: —This town was the scene on Wednesday afternoon of a disastrous conflagration which wiped out the best portion of the lower town. Many of the leading stores, several factories, mills, and business establishments, a number of the leading hotels, and nearly three hundred dwelling houses are in ruins, while over two thousand people are homeless and dependent upon the succor of their more fortunate neighbors. The monetary loss will be over half a million dollars.

The fire broke out about noon in the shoe factory of Cote Brothers, in the lower town. How it originated is a mystery, but it spread with such rapidity that the shoe factory was soon a mass of flames. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and a few minutes after the walls of the shoe factory had fallen in a score of wooden dwellings took fire. The strong wind blew toward the river, carrying the fire in that direction. As the wooden houses went up in flames, the sparks were carried by the wind across whole blocks, and in a few hours the flames were raging in many places, some of them widely separated.

Three of the leading hotels, the Frontenac, the Union, and the Ottawa, all took fire at once, and in a short while were a mass of ruins.

Shortly after three o'clock a detachment of Montreal firemen arrived on the scene, and did good work in stopping the progress of the flames. The water supply, however, was totally inadequate. The river was so low that a sufficient supply of water could not be obtained to have any effect on the flames.

The scene when the fire was at its height was a terrible one. For nearly a mile the lower town was ablaze. Great columns of fire swept from stores, hotels, and dwellings, walls crashed out, driving back the crowds in panic, while the wind carried the flames in all directions. The dwellings that took fire were mainly those of the poorer people, and there were many exciting scenes as the people tried to save their belongings. Squares, boulevards, and roadways were covered with household goods and stock of all kinds. Many of the people sought refuge in the upper town, where they were safe from the flames. Practically the whole of the lower town has been swept by the flames.

FRANK WITHOUT PEOPLE.

Residents Once More Vacate the Western Town.

A Blairmore, Alberta, despatch says: R. J. McConnell and R. W. Brock, of the Geological Survey, who have been at Frank for the past ten days making an investigation of the recent disaster for the Dominion Government, have completed their work. By observations made they ascertained that the most western peak of Turtle Mountain had moved about six inches during the period of their observations. This peak is in extent, if not greater, than originally fell away. It directly overhangs the town, and in falling would destroy a part, if not the whole, of what remains of the place. Frank had been reoccupied and business generally resumed during the last nine days, but as a result of the geologists' report Premier Hautain posted a warning on Tuesday notifying all the danger to life in remaining, and the town is again depopulated.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81½¢; No. 1 Northern, 79¢; No. 2 Northern, 77¢; May, No. 1 Northern, 79¢; September, 71½¢. Oats — May, 82¢.

Buffalo, May 26. — Flour — Fresh, Spring, little doing; No. 1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern, 83¢; winter firm, No. 2 white, 65¢, through billed; No. 2 red, 80¢. Corn — Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 5½¢; No. 2 corn, 5½¢. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 39¢; No. 2 mixed, 36¢. Barley — Track Western, 47 to 55¢.

St. Louis, May 26. — Closed.

Wheat — Cash, 77¢; July, 71¢; September, 69½¢.

DOUKHOBORS ARRESTED.

Twenty-six of them Attempted to March Naked.

A Yorkton, N. W. T., despatch says: Twenty-six Doukhobor men were marched into Yorkton on Tuesday afternoon. It appears they have been practising their "Adam and Eve" religion in the bushes, and the other Doukhobors objected and drove them out. Within this party were within two thousand yards of the town limits they dressed themselves, with the intention of marching into the town stark naked. Fortunately Corporal Junget and staff of the Northwest Mounted Police were on hand, and compelled them to dress themselves in quick order. The men were then immediately arrested and marched to the immigration hall, where they are now held under arrest.

LOOKING TOWARD CANADA.

Australians Enquiring With a View to Settlement.

An Ottawa despatch says: Canada's Trade Commission for Australia has sent a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he says that information is being asked for regarding land in Canada for settlers.

Crop prospects have improved, and the price of produce has fallen. The demand for Manitoba flour continues. Loss from drought last season was five millions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

FINAL READINGS.

Mr. Pattullo's bill respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company was read a third time.

READ SECOND TIME.

Second readings were given to the following measures:

To confirm By-Law No. 455 of the City of Guelph and for other purposes.—Mr. Downey.

PASSED COMMITTEE.

The following private bills passed the committee stage of the House:

Respecting the Fort Frances, Manitou and Northern Railway Co.—Mr. Cameron.

Respecting the Town of Whitchurch.—Mr. Dryden.

Respecting the Sarnia Street Railway Co.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, introduced an important measure, which has for its object the creation of a Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees. It is to be known as the "Trades Disputes Act," and makes the existing law more workable.

The Board is to be appointed by the Lieut.-Gov-in-Council, and shall consist of three members, one of whom must be an employee of labor and one an employer. The business or calling of the third member is not stipulated. The Secretary of the Board is to be the director of the Provincial Bureau of Labor who at present is Robert Clockington, and for the purposes of the Act the Commissioner of Public Works is to be known as the Minister of Labor.

It is provided that the Secretary of the Board shall, when requested, intervene in labor difficulties, and in the event of his failing to bring about an amicable settlement the Board shall then act as arbitrators. If after thoroughly investigating the dispute, the arbitrators make an award, it shall be binding for two years, on both parties, but after the expiration of one year either party may terminate it after giving sixty days' notice.

In the case where the parties do not live up to the award they are liable to a fine of \$500, and if employees, to a fine of \$50.

Another provision in the bill is that the Board, whether they are asked to or not, may investigate all strikes affecting transportation, food supply, etc., and make a recommendation.

ESTIMATES PASSED.

The following estimates were passed:—Hospitals and charities, \$225,647.88; maintenance and repairs of Government buildings, \$52,750; public buildings, \$463,201; Crown lands, outside service and surveys, \$224,175; mining development, \$23,400; parks, \$10,800; refund account, \$40,105.19.

SMALLPOX.

Mr. Stratton stated that correspondence was in progress with the Dominion authorities with reference to having officers appointed to watch the border, with the object of preventing the entrance into Ontario of persons infected with smallpox.

INSANE PEOPLE.

In answer to Dr. Reaume's criticism that insane people were compelled to remain in county jails for months, Mr. Stratton stated that certain changes now in progress at the different asylums would provide accommodation for nearly 500 additional patients.

FARM PURCHASED.

Mr. Stratton stated that a farm of 51 acres, adjoining the Mimico Asylum, had been purchased last Saturday for \$7,100. Twenty acres of it would be available for leasing to the Industrial School in case the Government entered into an agreement with that institution for the care of boys now sent to the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

INCREASES IN ESTIMATES.

Mr. Davis explained that the big increase in charges on Crown lands, from \$167,625 to \$258,175, was due largely to the increase from \$20,000 to \$100,000 in the sum provided for surveys of townships in new districts.

THE PREMIER'S BILLS.

Second readings were given to Premier Ross' bills, providing for the construction of works of improvement along the banks of the Upper Niagara River, and to amend the Act respecting circuses and traveling shows.

The bill, also by the Premier, to amend the Act for the improvement of public highways provoked considerable discussion before it was finally read a second time. It provides that the Commissioner of Highways be allowed to spend \$100,000 in the event of disputes over arbitration between County Councils and townships. This clause was introduced by the Opposition leader thought was not a proper one, inasmuch as the Commissioner of Highways should not be mixed up in disputes of this kind.

READ A THIRD TIME.

The following bills were given their third reading:

Respecting the debenture debt of the Town of Gananoque.—Mr. Beattie.

Respecting the Town of Huntsville.—Mr. Tudhope.

To consolidate the debt of the Town of Orillia.—Mr. Russell.

Respecting the Village of Campbellford and the Weston Shoe Company Limited.—Mr. Willoughby.

Respecting the Village of Hanover.—Mr. Truax.

Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto.—Mr. Foy.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin.—Mr. Luckner.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario Electric Railway Company.—Mr. Graham.

\$400 CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Marine and Fisheries has received \$400 conscience money. It came in a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, in which it was intimated that the payment was in connection with fishery licenses.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

LORD MINTO.

Will Continue as Governor-General Until November, 1904.

A Toronto despatch says: It was officially announced on Wednesday night that the term of his Excellency the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada has been extended for another year. The Governor-General is appointed for a term of five years, so that Lord Minto's tenure of the office would expire in November next. Under the new dispensation he will remain in Canada as his Majesty's representative until November, 1904.

PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee.

During his residence in the Dominion Lord Minto has made himself deservedly popular, and the intelligence that he is to remain here for another year will be received with pleasure. Her Excellency Lady Minto also holds a warm place in the affections of the people. Lord and Lady Minto have certainly endeared themselves with the extent and possibilities of this country. They have practically traveled from ocean to ocean, penetrating even to the far-off Yunnan. His Excellency, in his everyday life, has exhibited a true democratic spirit, and his public utterances have been marked by good taste and good judgment. He may have made mistakes, but it is doubtful if he has ever made the same one twice. Lord Minto, as an expert horseman, has endeavored to improve the standard of Canadian horses, with a view to making this country a recruiting ground from which the cavalry equines of Great Britain may be drawn.

Lady Minto in her own sphere is building a monument for herself in the vigorous prosecution of her Cotgrave Hospital scheme.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the garnishment of salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Land Titles Act.

Mr. Blair—criticized the bill.

Mr. Blair criticized the bill.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

BIG FIGURES IN DOMINION CENSUS TAKING.

Some of the Features as Revealed by the Auditor-General's Report.

Taking the census in Montreal just cost \$17,484.61.

Four interpreters for Center Toronto cost \$1,000.

The enumeration of the fisheries of the Dominion cost \$13,081.70.

The investigation of the census of 1891 cost the country the sum of \$1,486.05.

It cost the sum of \$3,021.94 to count the Indians on the various Indian reserves.

The Assistant Commissioner in East Assinibola received \$936.70 for expenses.

For enumerating the inmates of Brandon Asylum, Commissioner Leech was paid \$5.50.

North York census cost only 2,452.50, out of which Commissioner Elliott got \$281.81.

For telegrams over the G. N. W. and C. P. R. Lines \$1,688.84 was paid for telephoning, \$90.

Taking the census in Winnipeg cost only \$3,770.62, of which the Commission received \$149.50.

The sum of \$100 for steamboat hire was paid to an enumerator in Cassiar, Skeene in Burrard, B. C.

S. M. O'Rell spent a day, and was paid \$4 for getting the particulars of divorce cases in Victoria, B. C.

Thos. Cote, Assistant Special Commissioner, received the neat sum of \$1,032.53 for traveling expenses.

In the fortress city of old Quebec \$5,242.28 was distributed for census-taking purposes.

One interpreter was all that was required for West Toronto, and he cost the country the munificent sum of \$18.

Taking the census in unorganized territories such as the Yukon, Keewatin, Hudson's Bay, etc., cost \$23,131.70.

In many of the outlying parts of Burrard and Yale enumerators were paid at the rate of \$8 a day and expenses.

Special Census Commissioner Blue received a salary of \$4,000, while his special assistant, Thos. Cote, received \$2,500.

Of the organized territories, Alberta is second on the list for expensiveness. There it totalled up to \$25,411.99.

The cost of census taking in Toronto totalled \$13,113.46, made up as follows: Center, \$2,837.02; East, \$4,010.72; West, \$6,265.72.

In Montreal only one interpreter was required at a cost of \$7.50. A Chinese and many French enumerators were, of course, employed.

West York looms large with an expenditure of \$4,643.75, of which Commissioners Lynd and Smith received respectively, \$386.99 and \$321.71.

The general expenses of the census-taking, including salaries to the amount of \$120,581.28, paid to Ottawa officials, amounted to \$140,478.92.

One of the Assistant Commissioners in Burrard labored for 210 days at \$8.50 a day, and covered \$446.70 in expenses, making a total of \$2,281.70.

A special enumeration of manufactures cost \$2,191.10, the special enumerator in Quebec receiving \$2,191.10, of which \$1,074.44 was for expenses.

"Washing towels" appears to have been part of the census-taking. For performing this necessary and highly proper function, A. Levigne received \$120.

In Ontario the most expensive constituency division was Algoma, where \$15,254.62 was distributed, the Commissioners receiving respectively \$900.78 and \$736.60.

Next to Yale and Alberta the most expensive constituency was Burrard, which includes Vancouver city. Here the costs were \$17,628.15, more than the city of Montreal.

In Ontario counties the sums paid Commissioners ranged from \$175.79, paid S. J. Nash, in North Bruce, to \$418.65 paid J. S. Waugh who did all the work in Kent.

The most fortunate Commissioners were those in Burrard. Two were paid \$2,494.89 each, which meant \$9 a day for 210 days and \$604.39 each in addition for expenses.

In Yale one guide was required for 135 days, for which service he received \$542.50. Three others were employed for lesser periods, receiving respectively \$320, \$10 and \$24.

Counting heads in the Yukon cost \$16,180.40, of which \$14,681.68 was paid to Hon. J. H. Ross, now member for that district, \$551.50 to the Mounted Police and \$917.30 to H. J. Woodside.

The largest sum to be paid to one enumerator was paid to Geo. Coutts, who covered the Cassiar-Stikine in Burrard, twice. He received \$1,797.10, of which upwards of \$600 was for expenses.

Yale and Cariboo was the most expensive territory in the Dominion for census-taking. The cost totalled \$28,863.98, of which \$10,942.40 went to 14 Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

The only newspapers to profit by the census-taking were the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Montreal Journal* and *Quebec Le Soir*, which received the munificent sum of \$6, \$5.75 and \$147.35, respectively.

Four chief census officers for Ontario received \$3,489.05, while the same number in Quebec were paid \$3,097.32, the rate being \$5 per day and \$5 per day for living expenses, as well as other expenses besides.

In East and West Assinibola considerably almost all nationalities are represented, and as a consequence the following interpreters were needed: English, French, German, Galician, Icelandic, Indian, Dukhobor, Russian, Bohemian.

Zalgium has 204 head of cattle per 1,000 acres. Britain have only 148.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GREAT GAPS IN IT THAT REQUIRE FILLING.

Deficiencies Which Are Not to Be Found in Far Less Copious Languages.

The English language may fairly claim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with native riches, it possesses in a special degree the power of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought, indeed, to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world—and, in some respects, no doubt it is. But, curiously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. Whilst in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same, or practically the same, thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them.

In the words denoting relationship some notable gaps may be found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and a female cousin.

Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each; but in English some addition or explanation is required, in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Some obvious deficiencies English shares with other languages. The word "brother-in-law" is often applied incorrectly, for want of a better word.

A MORE REMOTE RELATION.

Strictly speaking, a brother-in-law is either a wife's brother or a sister's husband; but the word is frequently extended to denote the relationship existing between two men who marry sisters, or between a man and his sister's brother-in-law. It would be convenient to have one word to express such relationships, as well as others that might be named. Grandfather's, paternal and maternal respectively, might surely be described by one word. And why have recourse to French to designate the person to whom one is engaged?

We have a fairly copious vocabulary where we speak of animals, distinguishing nicely the male, the female, the young, and even, in certain cases, the aged. But one curious deficiency appears. The domestic fowl has no good square word to describe it. "Fowl" is common to any bird; so is "cock" or "hen," which, besides, only applies to one sex. There is really no word corresponding to "turkey" or "goose," by which to designate the ordinary denizen of the farmyard.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see; but there is no word for "making to hear"—a phonograph, for example. "I took the phonograph to my friend, and—?" What? "Got him to listen to it?"

What would probably be the inelegant finish of the sentence.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

"Audience" means those who hear, and applies very well to those present in a lecture-hall or concert-room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spectators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the language so awkward and irritating that, even at this late hour, it ought to be made good. Need it be said that reference is made to the indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free.

"He said that he had offered him money, which he had declined" would be quite comprehensible in either Greek or Latin; but in English it necessitates a number of bracketed explanations, which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.

When a change in the Royal titles was contemplated, speculation was rife as to what word would be found to describe conveniently our colonial possessions.

But nearer home a difficulty sometimes arises. "Britain" comprises the three divisions of the island, but what word will include Ireland as well? So with the adjective "British," which comprehends English, Scottish, and Welsh, but not Irish, a fact which may well irritate our cousins across the Irish Sea.—London Answers.

MARVELOUS QUICK-FIRE.

The Cleveland machine-gun, firing 25 one-pound projectiles at one pull of the trigger, weighs 450 pounds, and fires 800 shots in a minute.

Properties cover nearly three million acres.

CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON AND HER PEOPLE.

Could Populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg and Leave a City.

London still stands undisputed the queen city of the world. This is the one fact that runs through the sole volume of "London Statistics" published by the County Council, says the London Express. With six and a half million people she has more than enough to populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg as they are now peopled, and yet leave a prominent city behind.

The great growth of population now steadily tends to be concentric. Once men left the city for the suburbs, now in turn they are beginning to leave the suburbs for the Greater London, from Reading and St. Albans to Tunbridge Wells, where town imperceptibly is merged in country.

The electric car for the poor and the motor for the well-to-do are without doubt introducing a new era for the distribution of London population.

The most impressive thing about the statistics of London is the violent contrasts they present. There are nearly 130,000 paupers, 30,000 people live in common lodging houses, and 726,000 dwell in overcrowded rooms. Yet the annual value of house property for taxation purposes alone is

OVER FORTY MILLIONS.

Some of the facts are depressing. Pauperism steadily rises. Our shipping declines. The heavy burden of the rates increases without ceasing, and the burden falls heaviest on the poorest districts. Thus St. George's Hanover Square, pays 5s 5d in the pound, while Bow pays 9s 5d.

Some of the figures by their magnitude lose their meaning. Thus, it is difficult to realize the size implied by the statement that there are over two thousand miles of streets in the County of London. One figure is smaller than might be expected. There are only 350 places licensed for public entertainment, of which fifty-nine are theatres and forty-two music halls. The whole of them will seat 400,000 people. The Council omits to provide statistics about the churches.

One of the most entrancing chapters is found in the statement from the medical officer for London. The birth-rate is below the average for the whole country, and is steadily declining. The birth-rate varies, too, almost exactly according to the poverty of the district. St. Luke's, perhaps the poorest parish, has most births, and is immediately followed by St. George's-in-the-East. Then come Mile End Old Town, Bethnal Green, and Southwark. At the top, with little more than

A FIFTH OF THIE BIRTHS, proportionately, of the poorer parts, come St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

When it comes to deaths, the same proportion holds in the main. St. George's, Southwark, and St. Luke's head the list. Hampstead has the lowest death-rate, and judged by these returns is the healthiest part of London.

The volume brings out clearly the costliness of London life. The board schools cost nearly 25 per cent more than other places for each child. The poor relief costs twice as much per head. The local debt is one-fifth that of the whole of England, and Wales. London contributes 23 per cent. of the income-tax of the country. Over 26 per cent. of the persons sent for trial and 31 per cent. of the persons sentenced to death come from the metropolis.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

Windmills in Germany are now used to produce power to drive electrical motors.

An electrical typesetting machine will, says its inventor, revolutionize the mechanical work on a newspaper.

"Quick as thought" is not very quick. While a light wave would travel round the equator in a second a nerve makes but about a hundred feet a second.

Hitherto Inca traditions led scientists to believe that Peruvian civilization existed only a few centuries before the coming of the Spaniards. The work of Dr. Uriel is said to have established the fact that a great civilization flourished in Peru 2,000 years earlier.

Sir Clements Mark, President of the Royal Geographical Society, strongly deprecates the costly expeditions which the various nations send out in rivalry without any system of co-operation. He considers future North Pole expeditions as worthless, useless for geographical purposes: useless from the naturalist's point of view.

The biggest farm in the world is the X. I. T. Rancho in Texas. Its properties cover nearly three million acres.

THE TELL TALE TONGUE.

In a breach of promise action at Aberdeen witnesses stated that it was local custom for the feet of the bride and bridegroom to be washed by their young men and women friends on the eve of the wedding.

AT HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE

HOW THE ROYAL FUNCTION IS CONDUCTED.

The Modern Levee Corresponds in Some Respects to the Drawing Room.

London still stands undisputed the queen city of the world. This is the one fact that runs through the sole volume of "London Statistics" published by the County Council, says the London Express.

The London Morning Post says:

The hardest fare that six strong

BIG INTEREST IN CANADA.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND LOOKING TO THIS COUNTRY.

London Paper Comments on Great Possibilities of the Northwest.

The London Morning Post says:—

The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast adrift on the Irish coast near Killieg, sixteen days ago. They lived for without a crumb of anything else to eat, though it made them ill; they kept alive on what they could find.

The Windover was a barque carrying salt between Spain and the United States, with an English crew, and she was dismasted and abandoned about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were killed by the falling masts, and two others were washed overboard, but the other seven took to the whaleboat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry they took too little food, but three large butts of water, besides the tank the boat already had. The result was that they ate up the provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving for two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into a pulp and swallowing it. They had a

KEG OF PARAFFINE WAX,

and, though it made them very ill at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar rope boiled to a jelly adding to the nourishment of the rope. They landed in comparatively good health.

Two men who went to a small

island off the Irish coast a little

while ago kept themselves going for two days on a diet almost worse.

They landed in a boat, which was

smashed by a wave on their trying

to relaunch her, and they were left

on the bare, rocky island which

has only a slight scallop of coarse

turf, without food. Fortunately

there is a spring on the island, but

nothing which they could catch,

and nothing to make a fire with as a distress signal. There are not even any shellfish, as there is no beach, and the pair had to subsist for the ten days on cold raw seaweed washed up by the tide. For two days they starved, but after that they tackled the seaweed, making their meals a day off it until rescued. When taken off they were in a good deal of pain, but no ill effects resulted. The same thing happened on the same coast five years ago, when four fisherwomen were imprisoned on an islet by the loss of their boat. They lived on "kelpie" grass for six days.

A diet of boots is one of the com-

monest of last resource foods, and,

though it is hard for a well-fed

person to imagine that anyone could masticate and digest shoo-

leather, a

PAIR OF LONG SEA-BOOTS,

will keep a man alive for a for-

night, if he has a little water.

Captain Maboly, of the founded

steamer Gwailor, and his second

officer created a record last year by

living for seventeen days on boot-

leather and a pint of water a day each.

Of course, no teeth can tear cow-

hide boots; they have to be cut up

and shredded with a knife, and the shreds chewed and swallowed. Boiling,

even when possible, does no

good at all, but takes from the

boots what nourishment they con-

tain. A few ounces of leather, be-

ing so hard to digest, stays the

stomach for fifteen or twenty hours.

The best known and most useful

of starvation diets for wrecked or

castaway people, however, is that of barnacles; and if anything of

the kind happens to you they will

probably be your staple food. Bar-

nacles are long, tough, half shell-

fish, half vegetable creatures that

grow on the under side of vessels.

Three Englishmen and a crew of

Lascars, who had been forced to

abandon the sailing vessel North

Star a few months ago, kept them-

selves going for over a week on

barrels, and only two of the crew

died. The worst of them is that

they give one internal cramps and

cause an insufferable thirst, but

they do not nourish the frame. You

have to reach under the vessel's side

and pull them off, taking care not

to leave the best half of them stick-

ing to the planks. Only a starving

person could possibly eat them. Many a castaway crew, however,

has found them better than nothing

HAMMOCK SALE.

Extra size Hammocks, with valance, pillow and double stretchers, fancy colors. VERY LOW PRICES.

Pure Paris Green, Bluestone and Hellebore.

—SPECIAL PRICES ON—
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE LINSEED OIL,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, etc.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

SEED PLANTING CORN.

We can supply Simmer's Early White Flint, which is the leading and most popular variety of to-day. The seed is of good size and well selected, and is the finest we have ever stocked.

Can fill your order at an exceptionally low figure considering the stiffness of the market this season.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE,

MILL STREET.

NEW PALACE

Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Bros.' Bank.

W. W. HAGEMAN,
Proprietor.

HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S
Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO.,
KEOKUK, IOWA.



It Sets Them Cold.
Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time.
It Keeps the Bush of Wheels Just Right.
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chance of giving too much dash to the wheel, or in any way injuring it.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly warranted.

SYLVEUS WRIGHT,
General Blacksmith, STIRLING.

Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, ...	\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with one premium picture, ...	1.75
The Weekly Sun, ...	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, ...	1.80
The Farmers' Advocate (new subscribers), ...	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), ...	2.20
The Toronto Globe (Daily), ...	4.50

—Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column it will be charged as follows:
For Transient Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 10c. per line each insertion; over three lines, 12c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line each insertion. To Transient Advertisers,—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains to and from Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex... 6:37 a.m. Accom... 10:35 a.m.
Accom... 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Monday was generally observed as a holiday. A number went fishing, and a few went to other places to spend the day.

Buy your Boys' Suits at Ward's.

Earl Morrow, while hunting on the 25th of May, shot a hawk while flying. Its wings measured 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip.

The corporation has had all the trees in the cemetery trimmed, and under-brush cut away, greatly improving its appearance.

The lacrosse game at Marmora, on Monday last, between Hastings and Madoc, resulted in a tie—5 all. Marmora defeated Frankford in baseball.

New Hats arriving daily at Ward's.

The plentiful showers of the last few days will ensure plentiful crops, and there will be no danger of a failure, as was feared by some during the past period of drought.

Some of the subscribers of this paper have apparently forgotten that their dollar is needed in meeting the liabilities of a printing office. A word to the wise we hope will be sufficient.

The event of the season. Don't fail to see it—the Basket Ball match, town vs. country, at Victoria Park on Friday evening. This promises to be an exciting match, as both teams are well practiced in the game. Ball thrown up at 6:30 p.m.

Good dressers wear a Tooke Shirt from Fred Ward's.

Someone has said that "the man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife." In looking over our subscription list we have come to the conclusion that there are a few excellent wives who do not receive this token of love from their husbands.

A lawn social will (D.V.) be held by the members of the Church of England under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Crookston, on the grounds of Mr. Robert Bruce, Ivanhoe, on Tuesday evening, June 9th. Madoe Brass Band will be in attendance.

A public meeting was held in Madoc last week to discuss the matter of throwing out the model school. The matter had been previously considered by the board where opinion was evenly divided. The public meeting passed a resolution favorable to retaining the model school.

New Neckwear, the Midget Knot, at Ward's.

The little son of Mrs. Fred. McComb, who is stopping with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Aihart, met with a painful accident on Saturday morning last, by falling down stairs, breaking his right arm and also dislocating the elbow. Dr. Bissonette reduced the fracture.

If you would make the people think, And to yourself attention link, Make constant use of painter's ink. And advertise.

If you would prove yourself alive, And keep abreast of all who strive, If you would make your business thrive Then advertise.

Mr. Jas. Hudgings of Toronto, and Miss Violet Hudgings spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Jno. Townsend was taken seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels on Wednesday last. An operation was deemed necessary, and Drs. Zwick and Bissonette, of Stirling, and Gibson of Belleville, operated. He is still in a critical condition.

The Sunday School intend having their annual picnic on June 10th, at Mr. Wm. Clarke's grove, near the school house. Neighboring schools will be invited to join and enjoy the races and various sports of the day.

The following has been handed us in reply to an item in last week's issue:

In regard to the item headed "Correction," in the local column of last week's issue, I notice the smart boy who signs himself "One who was there" uses second-hand information, and that not correct, to make his statement. How could any one cut and bruised, as he himself knows she was, say she was not hurt? I am sure she and her company are capable of furnishing as correct information as "One who was there."

A quiet home wedding took place on Monday evening last at the residence of Mrs. E. Kennedy, when her youngest daughter, Eliza J., was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. W. Bailey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Bell, only the near relatives of the contracting parties being present. The young couple have taken up their residence in the brick dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Thurber, just east of Mr. Jess Barlow's, and their many friends wish them every prosperity through life. The NEWS-ARGUS joins in congratulations.

Mr. John Fleming was elected to the County Council of Hastings on the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. T. Porter.

Mr. Charles Morgan and Miss Mamie Heath, of Springfield, were united in marriage by Rev. C. M. Harris at Marmora on the 20th inst.

SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Sine Creamery Association was held yesterday at the factory. From the report of the business of the season presented to the meeting we learn the following: The total amount of milk received was 291,200 lbs. Amount of fat, 11,327.38 lbs. Butter made 13,242 lbs. Average price received 20.75 cents. Amount received from sales of butter \$2,752.28. From sales of buttermilk \$9.71. Paid to patrons \$2,295.83. The net value of milk was \$28.46. The cost of building and fixtures was \$1689.61, and the amount yet to be provided for is \$659.60. There are 120 shareholders belonging to the Association. All the old officers were re-elected.

HORSE THIEVES.

A gang of horse thieves seem to be troubling the county. Early on Wednesday morning of last week a team of horses was stolen from the premises of Mr. Henry Brown, Bellview. The thieves also stole a new set of harness, three-spring democrat wagon, robes and whip. Mr. Brown and his brother got trace of the horse thieves early that morning, and at once pursued them, but the team being splendid travellers and the thieves not likely to do much driving in the day time, he found that their capture was not an easy thing to accomplish. He said that the parties who stole his team had a black horse with him (so he learned at Campbellford) that answered the description of a horse recently stolen at Napanee.

On Friday night last Mr. B. O. Lott, of Anson, had his pony and rig taken, but it was found on Saturday turned loose on the road near Trenton.

The week previous a horse and buggy were stolen from Campbellford,

We have learned that Mr. Brown found his team and rig at Cobourg, and the horse stolen from near Napanee was also found near there, having been sold to a farmer in that vicinity.

STIRLING CHEESE BOARD.

At the Cheese Board on Wednesday, 1225 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:

1 Cook's...	75
2 Central...	100
3 Enterprise...	75
4 Evergreen...	75
5 Hill...	75
6 Kingston...	50
7 Marmora...	90
8 Maple Leaf...	100
9 Monarch...	30
10 Riverside...	50
11 Shamrock...	100
12 Spry...	40
13 Wm. Bruce...	80
14 Stirling...	80
15 West Huntingdon...	60
16 Glen...	50
17 Forest...	100

Buyers present—Bird, Whitton and Kerr.

All sold at 10¢, as follows:—Bird 340, Kerr 415, Whitton 470. Board adjourned until next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

MADOE JUNCTION ITEMS.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Paul Twiddy, of Crookston, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Clarke's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eggleton, of Madoc, were visiting friends in town on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Wm. French and Mr. A. Eggleton have both erected fine verandas. They add much to the attractiveness of our already pretty village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stapley, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mae Carr, spent Victoria Day visiting friends near Kingston.

HOLLOWAY

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Jas. Hudgings of Toronto, and Miss Violet Hudgings spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Jno. Townsend was taken seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels on Wednesday last. An operation was deemed necessary, and Drs. Zwick and Bissonette, of Stirling, and Gibson of Belleville, operated. He is still in a critical condition.

The Sunday School intend having their annual picnic on June 10th, at Mr. Wm. Clarke's grove, near the school house. Neighboring schools will be invited to join and enjoy the races and various sports of the day.

One day last week 250 young cattle, comprising seven car loads, were shipped from Campbellford for Alberta.

A Shamrock of Commerce.

The three elements which go to make a business successful, namely, fair dealing; goods to be what they are sold for, as to quality and at prices giving a fair margin of profit only. These any honest trader should be satisfied with. The above conditions are all we claim. We allure you with no presents, no coupons, but ask the public to do business with us on our merits, as manufacturers of clothing, on the Corner, at the Royal Clothing and Fur Store, where all will be treated with kindness and courtesy whether purchaser or otherwise.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

FREE! FREE!
TO THE LADIES—Every Lady in Stirling and vicinity is invited to U. C. F. Stickle's store to receive a sample package of

REXALL HOUSE HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods. They are the latest improved Dye in the world.

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

A HALF-DOZEN DON'TS.

Don't ask all and give nothing.

Don't give advice that you are not willing to follow.

Don't waste time in vain regrets if hustling will repair the mistake.

Don't live a lie in the expectation that it will never be found out.

Don't let a dollar go so large in your sight that you can not see around it.

Don't forget that if you listen to gossip you have no right to complain when you are its subject.

SAGE SAYINGS.

All honest work is ennobling.

The clean heart never grows old.

Doubt is the dusky slave of the devil.

Content is the soil in which love grows.

A fool with money is never without flattery.

Men who neglect opportunity are the men who rail at fate.

Religion may make a man sour, but Christianity never does.

If all children were alike it would be easy to give advice to parents.

The heart is an arbor for hate never sees the white sails of peace.

It's a wise man who can keep things running smoothly during housecleaning time.

Truth needs no frills to make it powerful, but it sometimes does to make it attractive.

Tornadoes and cyclones in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have killed a number of persons and caused great destruction of property.

PERSONALS.

Miss Bertha Shaw is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Mr. D. Crouter, of Brighton township, made us a call on Thursday last.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle, of Hamilton, spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. H. Kennedy, of Toronto, came home on Saturday, to attend the marriage of his sister.

Mr. John Bremner, editor and publisher of the Bancroft Reporter, was in town on Friday last.

Prof. J. H. DE SILBERG, the Celebrated Eye Specialist from Stirling, will be in Stirling on Monday, June 15th, to Tuesday afternoon, June 16th.

Mr. Wm. French and Mr. A. Eggleton have both erected fine verandas. They add much to the attractiveness of our already pretty village.

BAILEY-KENNEDY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on May 20th, by Rev. J. C. Bell, Geo. W. Bailey and Eliza J., youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Kennedy, all of the village of Stirling.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—In Huntingdon, on May 26th, Aurelia Phillips, aged 70 years.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling Hotel, on June 15th, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be on Monday, June 15th until Tuesday afternoon, June 16th.

Advertisements without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c per line first insertion, 2c per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions, inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every descrip print executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

LADIES' OXFORD SHOES.

Our sales so far this year is best evidence that we have the RIGHT Goods and certainly they are at the RIGHT PRICES.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords, patent toe, newest heel, only \$1.15

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, King's make, up-to-date shoe, \$1.25

Misses' Dongola Oxfords and Stylish Slippers at the lowest figures.

Men's good Solid Plow Boots, \$1.00

Men's good, solid, Fine Boots from \$1.25

If you want your dollars to go farthest call upon us.

We sew all rips free on any boot bought here.

Remember our SHOE DRESSING is the best.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING

P.S.—Bring us your Eggs.

HARDWARE !

600,000 SHINGLES ON HAND.

I am now prepared to sell Pine or Cedar Shingles at the lowest possible price.

I have a full stock from \$1.25 up.

Just got in a car of first-class, clear butts in Cedar. They are No. 1 quality.

Just placed in my warehouse a car of Nails. This places me in a position to sell Nails at the lowest figure.

I wish to say to those who are building, come to me and I will sell you Nails, Locks, Glass and all building material at a price that will suit you.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN

OUT THE PUBLICATION FOR THE CITY

OF STIRLING, IS PREPARED TO OFFER ALL

SHORTHORN NOTICE ON SHORT NOTICE.

IT'S A SHORT NOTICE.

IT'S A SHORT NOTICE.